The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,142 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	For
† VICTORIA ...	6960	1000	G. F. Cates	....11th ,,
‡ HYDASPES ...	2934	500	E Crew	....18th ,,
SUTLEJ	3149	550	J. L. Parfitt	....20th ,,
* VERONA	3146	600	F. Speck	....2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London viâ Malta, and those marked M viâ Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,960 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi intending railway fares to London and back viâ Taranto, Naples, Rome and Modane.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE..	3587	600	R. Harvey	..... 11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	900	A. H. Johnson	..... 25th ,,
PESHAWAR ...	3930	600	L. H. Moule	..... 9th Dec.
BALLARAT 4753		900	F. S. Tomlin	..... 23rd ,,

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 28 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 530, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles translip at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	.....10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	.....1st Dec.	20th ,,
MANILLA.....	5,000	800	....20th ,,	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	7th Nov, 1887.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th Dec. 1888.
POSEIDON.....	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

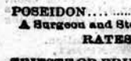
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON.....	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th Nov 1887.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,128 tons, Captain SIMONS, sails on MONDAY, the 14th Nov. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CORN AND WART REMOVER—

A truly wonderful remedy for quickly and certainly removing Corns, Warts, Moles, &c., with Corns it not only removes the upper portion, but destroys and extracts the root.

Per Bottle As. 10 and Re. 1.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE—

An Ointment for Herpes, Eczema and numerous other Skin Diseases, which it eradicates after a few applications. Largely prescribed by a late eminent Bombay Physician.

Per Phial, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ROS ALPINUS—

This is really a most grateful application for Prickly-heat and skin eruptions caused by excessive perspirations, either in adults or children ; and it is quite harmless, not "driving in" the secretions, nor acting as an astringent.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MOSQUITO BITE SPECIFIC.—

This is exceedingly good for applying over the exposed parts of the Skin, to prevent Mosquito-bites. In localities where the insect abounds, it is indispensable for comfort.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK.

(PREPARED IN VACUO.)

This is believed to be one of the most certain remedies for Tapeworm. We prepare it from the fresh bark of the root by aqueous extraction and evaporation in vacuo.—

Per Phial with directions, Rs. 2-8,

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIÂ* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 7th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd November, 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIÂ* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 1, 1887. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 19th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), Bathe, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESSERT SERVICES.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT, just to hand, of the Newest Patterns, Hand-painted Design, &c., &c.

Each Service consisting of 18 pieces.
4 Low Comports.
2 High do.
12 Plates.

			Rs.
No.	6190	Set White China, with flower sprays.....	18
,,	6864	,, Green Tinted, with flowers, very neat.	25
,,	6433	,, China Cream tint, with flower design.	30
,,	6498	,, ,, Cream and Chocolate border, flower design	40
,,	6516	,, ,, Chocolate tint and neat flower design	60
,,	5580	,, Cream tint, hand-painted flowers, very pretty	65
,,	7012	,, Fine English China, Registered "Briar" design, beautifully tinted..	65
,,	8348	,, ,, with Flower design.....	75
,,	5375	,, ,, Turquoise Border, hand-painted design	85
,,	8311	,, ,, "Crinkle" pattern, beautifully tinted and new style, oval and round comports.....	90
,,	5529	,, ,, Pink and Gold, very chaste design.....	95
,,	1471	,, ,, Hand-painted Flowers, very rich and handsome	100
,,	4395	,, ,, Raised Rose Spray, on fine White China. Each plate a different Rose. Hand-painted under Glaze. Very handsome	120
,,	279	,, Very rich and handsome Japanesque pattern.....	300
,,	1A	Real Crown Derby Ware, very rich pattern and very select.....	160

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1888.

CLOTH BOUND OFFICE EDITIONS.

		Rs.	as.
No. 8	Octavo Notepaper size, One day on page, with Sundays and index., size 7½ by 5.	4	4
No. 9	Do. do. Two days on page, whole page for Saturday, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 11	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, 7½ by 5.....	2	12
No. 11D	Do. do. Three days in an opening, left page for memos. and right for accounts, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 12	Enlarged Small Octavo, 2 days on page, 6½ by 3½	2	12
No. 13	Small Octavo, a week in an opening, 6½ by 3½.....	1	10
No. 15	Long Narrow 8vo., a week in an opening, 7½ by 3½	1	10
No. 18	Pocket Diary, Gent's size 5 by 3½, a week in an opening, gilt edges, Tuck ..	1	10
No. 20	Pocket Diary, Three days on page, size 3½ by 2½	1	0

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No. 31	Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12½ by 8.	1	0
No. 31	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper.....	1	12
No. 32	Folio Foolscap size, a week on a page, and space for Sundays, 12½ by 8.....	1	0
No. 32	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 33	Quarto size, a week in an opening with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1	0
No. 33	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper.....	1	4
No. 34	Quarto size, a week on a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	0	12
No. 35	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7½ by 4½	0	12
No. 35	Do. do. do. interleaved with blotting paper.....	1	0
No. 37	Folio Foolscap size, Universal Diary, a week on a page, space for Sundays, interleaved with blotting paper, 12½ by 8	0	12

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COCA WINE,

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"LENSES."

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Photographic Lenses.

DALLMEYER'S.

QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENSES, specially constructed for C. de V. Portraits.

No. 1-B. 2" diameter, 4" Back Focus, 4½ by 3½ Picture (with diaphragm)..... Rs. 110
No. 1-B. 2½" do. 5 do. 5 by 4 do. (do.)..... ,, 220

EXTRA QUICK-ACTING PORTRAIT LENS, Rack and Pinion.

No. 2-C. 2¾" diameter, 4½" Back Focus, 4½ by 5½ Picture (with diaphragm)..... Rs. 265

This Lens is especially constructed for Portraits of Children. It produces Pictures in about one-half the time of No. 1-B., but the field of view is not so flat, hence for standing figures a stop must be used.

PATENT PORTRAIT AND GROUP LENSES with Diaphragm.

No. 3-D.	2½"	Diameter,	10½"	Back Focus,	8½ by 6½ Group,	10 by 8 View Rack and Pinion..Rs. 160
No. 4-D.	3"	do.	13"	do.	10 by 8 do.	12 by 10 View Rigid ..... ,, 225
No. 5-D.	3½"	do.	16"	do.	12 by 10 do.	15 by 12 View Rigid ..... ,, 290

PATENT RAPID RECTILINEAR with Diaphragm.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter.	Back Focus.	Equid Focus.	Setting	Price.
15 by 12	12 by 10	2½"	18"	19½"	Rigid	Rs. 250
12 by 10	10 by 8	2"	15"	16"	Rack and Pinion...	,, 205
10 by 8	8½ by 6½	1½"	12½"	13"	do.	,, 160
8½ by 6½	6 by 5	1¼"	10½"	11"	Rigid.....	,, 130
6 by 5	5 by 4	1"	7⅞"	8½"	Rigid.....	,, 110
5 by 4	4½ by 3½	1"	3½"	4"	Rigid.....	,, 80

GRUBB'S PATENT APLANATIC LENS.

C 3" Diameter of Lens 15" Back focus 10 by 8 to 12 by 10 field..... Rs. 90
D 3½" do. 18" True focus 14 by 12 to 12 by 20 field..... ,, 115

VOIGTLANDER'S WIDE-ANGLE EUROSCOPES.

These Lenses are very rapid, and are extensively used on the Continent and in the United State Their great covering powers combined with their rapidity make them also the Lens for groups.

No.	Aperture.	Equal focus.	Large stop.	Small stop.	Price.
0	6-12 inches.	4 1-6 inches.	5 by 4	7½ by 5	Rs. 70
3	10-12 ,,	4½ ,,	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	110
4	1 ,,	9 ,,	9½ by 7½	12 by 10	145

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLET LENS.

This is a Lens of the rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the market and is considered to be equal in quality to much more expensive articles. It is adapted for groups (portraits in good light), landscapes, and figures, and all out-door work, except wide-angle pictures, and can be most strongly recommended.

For Plates (4½ by 3½, Rs. 41) ; (6½ by 4½, Rs. 48) ; (8½ by 6½, Rs. 70 each.)

CHEAP EURYSCOPE LENSES.

5 by 4	Rectilinear	each Rs. 50	5 by 4	Rapid Landscape.....	each Rs. 22
7 by 5	do.	,, ,, 70	7 by 5	do.	,, ,, 28
9 by 7	do.	,, ,,100	9 by 7	do.	,, ,, 33

Instantaneous Shutters.

A large selection of Cameras of all kinds for indoor and outdoor work, etc., etc. Chemicals of the purest quality.—Dry Plates.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
CHEMISTS AND PHARMACISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOSIERY FOR COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines.....per dozen, from	18	to 30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21	to 28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles .....from	23	to 40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen	30	
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ¼ Hose .....from per pair	2	12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

LADIES ARRIVING FROM EUROPE

FOR obtaining ENTIRE OUTFITS Suitable for India, STYLISH PERFECT FIT, and QUALITY combined with MODERATE PRICES,

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case ... ... Rs. 50
,, Gold Hunting Keyless Case ... ... ,, 65
,, Gold Half-Hunting ,, ,, ... ,, 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 38 0
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 42 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS." ..	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards. The prices are kept specially moderate to get the same appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	... ...	Rs.	36-8	per doz.
Dry	... ...	,,	30-8	,,
Extra Dry	... ...	,,	42 12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	... ...	,,	36-8	,, ,, ,,

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

GUARD AGAINST EASTWINDS, FEVER, &C.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

Guaranteed of the Purest Wool and Camel Hair.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES

SOAPS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	RAZORS AND STROPS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
PERFUMES,	POMADES,	CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ss. "CLAN BUCHANAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1887.

THE s.s. "MANITOBA" has arrived from ANTWERP and LONDON with a General Cargo, and is Discharging in Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LANDING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages &c.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., As Agents for Owners,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st November 1887.

31 PLOTS of the VACANT GROUND of Albion Place, situate at Byculla, are to be given on Lease for building purposes for 30 years. The plots admeasure from about 300 to 375 yards. Copies of the conditions of lease and the plan of the property can be obtained at

MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA'S OFFICE, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1864	HEAD OFFICE EDINBURGH
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £600,000.	INVESTED FUNDS, £20,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.

Agents in BOMBAY,—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT T. B. GREY WALER GELDING, the property of Colonel the Hon. W. STEWART, Commandant, 12th Lancers, just gone home, and ridden by him on parade for the last two years. 15-3 aged, a thoroughly broken Cavalry charger and a fine fencer. Believed to be sound. Price Rs. 1,000. For further particulars apply to BRIGADE SURGEON GAYE, KIRKEE, where the horse can be seen and tried.

HURJIMUL AND CO., INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for Gem, Gold, Silver, and Fin Art Work Jewellery, Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls and all sorts of Precious Stones, Indian Fookaries, Dhurries, Dados P l ngp sh, Printed Pardahas, &c. &c. Cashmere Shawls and Rampore Chaddees, Old Persian, Cir cas, Moradabad, Sindh, Benares and Surat Works, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian Curios suitable for presentation to friends at hom e.

Prices low and competitive. Inspection invited.

Price list on application. Address:—Meadow Street and Rampart Row, Fort. (Next door Soundy & Co, Ld.)

TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY:—A glossary of colloquial and official terms; of the names of divisions, festivals, religions, and castes; of races, tribes, and languages; of castes and occupations; of the different eras and systems of chronology; of seasons, crops, and land tenures; and generally of all Indian terms used in English, and of English words peculiarly used in India.

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Beautiful chromo-lithographs, size 5½ in. by 4 in. Each as. 12.

Chota Hazri in an India Bungalow; words "With best wishes for a Happy Xmas."

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Cape Cha deria with Indian plant and bird; words "May it be well with you a d yours on Christmas Day."

Boat, Madras Coast; with Indian plant and bird; words "A happy Christmas and Many Returns.

Palkee, plain the Godavery, Indian plant and bird, words "May it be well with you a d ours on Ch istmas Day."

An Officer's Bungalow, Indian plant and bird; words, "The Compliments of the Season.

Back Water, Madras, Indian plant and bird; words "Happy may your Christmas be.

Our Camping Ground, Kashmere, Indian plant and bird; words "With Indian Christmas greetings."

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here, on THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. The Clerk and Secretary will report the election of Mr. Gratton Geary as member of the Corporation.

2. Letter from G. A. Barnett, Esq., C.I.E., resigning his seat in the Corporation.

Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Council up 26th October last.

4. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the appropriation of Rs. 1,43,733, from the surplus revenue of the last year, to provide (1) for the cost of full metalling of certain roads, (2) for the cost of constructing Chawl at Vehar, Store-room, Tansa Water Works, at Chinchpokli, and Inspectors Quarters at Bhandarwada.

5. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Town Council, to the closing of the public passage, situate on the south side of Byculla Tank, and to the sale or exchange to Mr. Justice Norris Cabinetan Kar, of the said passage in part consideration of the adjacent land made over by him to the Municipality as part of the ground required for the site of the Ripon Road.

6. Administration Report of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, for 1886-87, together with the "Review" thereof by the Town Council, and the Report of the Auditors for the same period.

7. Notice of motion from Captain H. O. Selby to the effect that H. E. the Governor in Council may be asked to give a ruling as to whether the words "Chief Officer of such Presidency Municipality" appearing under No. 56 of the Warrant of Precedence granted by H. I. Majesty in 1867, apply to the Chairman of the Corporation as otherwise that gentleman has no precedence by virtue of his office with such precedence is granted to the sheriff of Bombay, and to the Chairman, Town Council.

8. Government letter stating in reply to the Corporation letter that H. E. the Governor in Council has no authority to control the proceedings of the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill, that the majority of the Committee are gentlemen of the legal profession who have consented to sacrifice their leisure (the October vacation) to further the progress of the Bill. Adding, however, that the Committee will no doubt give careful consideration to any recommendations which may reach them from the Corporation before the Report on the Bill is sent in.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay Municipal Offices, November 1, 1887.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE, GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS

RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.

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Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

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20 Prizes	...	...	" 10 each

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The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

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PRICE RS. 8-8.

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Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

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AN APOTHECARY WANTED, for the Railway Dispensary at Sonepore. None but good men need apply. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. Applications should be sent to Agent, Gorakhpur.

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MESSRS. RALLY BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING, &c., Produce, Cotton and Imports. Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs Rallis Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c.

Broadcloths, Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.

Flannels.—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.

Cotton Fabrics—Drills, Duniers, Sheets, Towels, &c.

Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colors.

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OLD IRON RAILS.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Limited, are prepared to receive at their office, 4, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., quadruplicate, on THURSDAY next, the 3rd November, offers for the purchase of about 2,000 tons of old G. I. P. Railway Iron Rails (double-headed) landed ex ship "Wallace" and now lying near E Shed, Prince's Dock.

Offers to specify the rate per ton delivered over on the spot, Cash before delivery.

The Bombay Company, Limited, do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

4, Elphinstone Circle, 31st Oct. 1887.

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NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Gutt-percha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WAJID ALI SHAH, KING OF OUDH, deceased.

ALL Persons having Claims against the above Estate are required to submit them to the Undersigned within a period of two months from this date, after which no Claims whatever will be entertained. Persons indebted to the Estate are also required to pay the sums due by them to the Undersigned forthwith.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

W. F. PRIDEAUX, Lieut-Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General in Council. Under Act No. XIX. of 1887.

8, Sudder Street, Calcutta, 24th October 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of Refined PETROLEUM or *KEROSINE OIL* as the Company may require during the year 1888, estimated at 10,000 gallons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5 0, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Town Side, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 9th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th October 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1888.

Tenders which must be on the Company's Form Sealed, Superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Articles seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent reserves the right to accept one or more items without reference to other items in the tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING, M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Termini at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout at in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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Cigars.	Towels.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

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A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay. December 12, 1886.

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, House standing as livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 12; double Rs. 20. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical Indian Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlarging our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15 to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

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WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. The firm will supply the public with any quantity of the produce, Chests, Half-chests, or Quarter-chests. Rates Rs. 1-8 per lb. Packing Rs. 1 per lb. Postage Rs. 1 per lb. Pekoe Souchong As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.

THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA Co., Ld., GOPALPORE FACTORY, DEARA DALLA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselle wein	16	"
Grancaer (4 qual)	15	"
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1 St. Julien	10	—
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	—
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	—
4 St. Cursetoly	"	13
5 St. Estephe	14	—
6 St. Emilion	15	—
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	—
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" " 8 doz. Pints "	21	

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CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
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Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 60 0	" 62 0

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SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

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Good Old Red Port	Rs. 12 0	...
Fine " "	" 22 0	...
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Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 36 0	...

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Leo Canone	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roe St. Estephe	" 22 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" ...
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	" ...

From MUNIER & FILS.

Lafit Canon	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Ustrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
Tru de Barrere	" 16 0	" ...

From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" ...
Chateau Rosmer	" 18 0	" ...

From FRANZ SCARTAFFY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Star	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 30 0	" 32 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars, from Munier and Fils	" 25 0
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Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	" ...
Do. Finest	" 18 0	" ...
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Chartreuse, Yellow	" 32 0	" ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 12 to 25 lbs.	0 11	per lb.

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Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
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do.	1 0
do.	1 13

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

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Bombay, August 28, 1887.

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THE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, WE[redacted]AY, NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

BOMBA BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Bhownagar (s), from Bhownagar. Yesterday:—Manitoba (s), from London; Surat (s) Trieste and Commilla (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Lawrence, for Karachi; Othello (s), Hall and Marseilles; Guildford (s), Dunkirk and Pemba (schooner), Port Natal.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf close here at 5-23 on Thursday 3rd instant.

A VAGRANT.—Samuel Canlprit, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE s.s. VICTORIA.—We are desired to state that the launches of the Peninsular and Oriental Co. will convey visitors to the s. s. Victoria on Monday next, to and from the vessel and the Apollo Bunder.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Cassum Kadur, a day-labourer, employed on board the s. s. Belgravia, lying in the Prince's Dock, yesterday morning, while working in the hold of that vessel, an iron plate accidentally fell on his right foot and completely crushed the whole of the toes. He was removed at once to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where the greater portion of the foot was amputated.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—Mr. Ryan yesterday permitted the case against Rustomjee Adarjee, an aged bill collector, who was charged with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 260 to be withdrawn. The accused, it was alleged, appropriated money which had been "sold on him." At any rate he did not give an account of its receipts, and when questioned about it threatened to commit suicide. Mr. Ryan remarked that as the accused was so old and sick it was cruel to proceed against him, and he granted the application, which was made by Mr. Davur, who said that friends intervened and promised to pay the deficits.

LOST PROPERTY.—Dr. E. Underwood, residing at Hornby Road, Fort, reported having dropped from his carriage a stethescope, valued at Rs. 40, on Monday morning last.—Mr. Martin Malcolm, a clerk on board the ss. Pemba, reported having dropped from a hack victoria, on Monday night last, a gold Albert chain, link pattern, with a gold Turkish coin attached, valued at Rs. 60.—Ramchunder Muncharam, living at Thakurdwar Road, reported having dropped a gold neck ornament and a gold signet ring, of the collective value of Rs. 146, somewhere about the town, on Monday last.—Ahditram Muncharam, living at Kalbadevie Road, reported that his brother dropped a silver waist claim, valued at Rs. 30, somewhere about his garden compound on Monday last.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan name unknown. Deceased, who was apparently a mendicant, was found lying unconscious on the verandah of a house in Tindal Street on Monday evening, about half-past 5 o'clock, suffering from the effects of opium. There was also found lying near him a bag containing a large piece of opium and 4 annas and 4 pies. It was subsequently ascertained that the deceased had purchased a rupee worth of opium from a vendor in Bhendy Bazaar at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. He was removed to the hospital, where he died 15 minutes after admission. The verdict was that death was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself.

OPIUM SMUGGLING AT POONA.—Balla bin Bairoo Outee was charged on Monday before the City Magistrdar at the instance of Shivdeen Ballaram, Sub-Abkari Inspector, with having in his possession a large quantity of opium intended for illicit sale. The Magistrate on the evidence before him convicted, and ordered the accused to pay a fine of rupees two hundred, in the alternative to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. If the fine be paid the Abkari Sub-Inspector is to receive twenty-five rupees as a reward.—*Observer.*

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE NATIONAL BANK.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Tobin, of the firm of Messrs. Tobin and Brighton, appeared before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and surrendered a young Hindu, Ramchrishna Rowjee Raghunath, against whom and Frederick Kennedy Somers his Worship had granted a warrant on Wednesday last, on a charge of cheating in respect of £800, the property of the National Bank of India.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Frere, also appeared and applied for the adjournment of the case, and a warrant to search for the books of the firm in the house of the accused. Mr. Jardine detailed many instances of the alleged frauds in shipments, and particularly drew attention to the one on the consignment to Harrison Brothers. This was stated to be worth £10,114, and the accused drew on it £760. The consignment was shipped to England but realized instead of £10,114 only £538. As soon as the Bank learnt of this deficiency they made inquiries about the firm interested and found that it had closed, and the accused and his father had taken away all the cash books and the assets, amounting to something like Rs. 20,000. After detailing what evidence he would bring Mr. Jardine remarked that as the books of the firm in Bombay were imperatively necessary he would ask that they should be deposited in Court, or if the accused did not do that he would ask for a search warrant. It was exceedingly suspicious, in fact, it was scarcely reconcileable with anything except guilt that the books should have been made away with. If the firm had been deceived they should have been ready to show the Banks their books and explain the prices, but they did nothing of the kind, and the complainants were unable to get the evidence which would be afforded them by an inspection. It was extremely important that Somers should be brought before the Court, as from information received by the Bank, and communications which passed between Somers and the Bank, the latter had reason to believe that if not proceeded against and made a witness, Somers would be most valuable to the prosecution, but as Somers could not be found, having been induced to conceal himself, it was not expedient to proceed with the case, until they had exhausted all the means of arresting the other accused. The books were supposed to be with the accused and his father, or at any rate under their control.

Mr. Tobin, in answer to the Magistrate, said that he surrendered Ramchrishna.

Mr. Jardine: Yes, after a warrant had been issued.

Mr. Tobin explained that he had attended at the earliest *opportunity. The warrant had been issued on* Wednesday and came to the notice of his client, a mere boy, on Friday. On Saturday an Magistrate's Court was open, and yesterday was the only occasion on which they could see the Magistrate. It was perfectly *plain, his* Worship would see if he read the information, that not the slightest allegation was made against Ramchrishna. As a matter of fact he had no money *at all, his father having supplied all the money for the* firm, though it was known in the name of the accused Ramchrishna Rowjee Raghunath. Mr. Jardine wanted to inspect *the books, but that inspection would only be of use in a civil suit the Bank was intending to bring.*

The Magistrate asked if the accused did not assume a responsibility when the firm did business in his name.

Mr. Tobin admitted that there was a responsibility, but that was only a civil one, and his client could not, unless illegally, be dragged into a Criminal Court if there was nothing against him personally.

Mr. Jardine observed that if he had not committed any crime he would not be convicted.

Mr. Tobin added that Mr. Somers had disappeared with the money and books, and therefore no search warrant could issue for any thing that was not with his client. It was quite another matter if in the course of the usual proceedings it was found that the books were with his client a search warrant should be issued, but at present his word was as good as the informant's. Mr. Tobin did not think his Worship would do anything so unusual as Mr. Jardine desired him to do. It was a very weak case, even for the issue of a warrant, and if an inquiry had been held as usual it would be found that the matter was one for a Civil Court.

The Magistrate said that it seemed to him a search warrant was a necessary corollary to the warrant, and it was desirable that it should be issued. This was the only time the application could be made.

Mr. Tobin thought it would be a most unusual procedure, and asked the Magistrate to think before he acted. He should not issue a search warrant until he had a clear *prima facie* case before him, and a delay or postponement would not injure the prosecution.

The Magistrate, however, saw no reason to refuse the application, and granted a search warrant. The accused was bailed out on the surety of his father, who signed a bond of Rs. 5,000. The case was adjourned *sine die.*

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THE CREMATION OF HINDOOS.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Captain Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were present:—Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Captains G. W. Martin and H. C. Selby; Sir F. H. Souter; The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik; Khan Bahadur Manoherjee Cawasjee Murzban; Drs. J. Arnot, Thomas Blaney, P. C. De Souza, G. Waters, and Rastomjee Nusserwanjee Khory; Messrs. J. R. Daxbury, A. M. Gubbay, H. R. King, E.R. Fresbord, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, Ebnath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Faznibhoy Visram, Harkissondas Narrotamdas, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Jehanghir Cawasjee Jehanghir, Kavasjee Dady Limjee Manchershjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nuzzor Mahomed Futtehally, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Rahemubhai Allana, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, and Vandravandas Purshotamdas.

The Corporation had appointed a committee to report on the proposal of burning the bodies of low-caste and pauper Hindoos in a crematorium. The report was in favour of the proposal, and was unanimously adopted by the committee. But subsequently two of its members, Messrs. Damodar Thakersey Mulji and Harkissondass Narotamdas withdrew their assent. Petitions have been received by the Corporation in opposition to the new scheme of burning. One in favour of a crematorium which was read to the meeting by Mr. Barrow yesterday has already appeared in this paper. Another petition was as follows:—

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1887.

To Sir Henry Morland, Knight, Chairman, and the Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned Hindoo ratepayers and residents of Bombay, beg to lay before you the following our views, on the subject of the scientific cremation of Hindoo corpses:—

The Corporation has, we understand, appointed a committee to advise it, and the Commissioner to frame out a scheme for incinerating scientifically in a crematorium the corpses of such Hindoos as the Municipality have now to bury at Municipal expenses on land bought for that purpose by the Municipality.

It is not accurately known what is the yearly total of Hindoo corpses that the Municipality have to bury in this way, but we believe that their daily average does not exceed 4.

We understand that the Commissioner has addressed a number of queries on the main issue of scientific cremation to representative Hindoos of various castes in Bombay, and, as, in para 3 of his letter forwarding the said queries, the Commissioner has asked their views in respect even of their own particular castes, we are filled with the greatest alarm, believing as we do that it is the intention of the committee and the Municipal Commissioner to introduce scientific cremation in the long run among all classes of Hindoos.

But, apart from the general question affecting Hindoos of all classes in the long run, our religious feelings have been greatly wounded to find that even the corpses of any Hindoo, poor or rich, should be taken liberty with in the way proposed. Cremation is one of the most sacred religious rites according to the Hindoo Scriptures, and scientific cremation with its necessary appurtenances of iron cages, ovens and furnaces is clearly an act of sacrilege which we earnestly hope the Municipal Corporation would never be a party to. The Gracious Proclamation of 1858 in the most clear and solemn terms enjoins the following:—

"We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in any wise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law: and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure"—and we feel it a sacrilege perpetrated on the religious feelings of the entire Hindoo community that the corpse of any Hindoo, poor or rich, should be subjected to sacrilegious treatment in the way proposed. We feel that in incinerating an average of 4 corpses a day the Municipality would hardly have to spend more than Rs. 6,000 a year, and that amount would be greatly lessened if the Corporation were to apply to Government to grant firewood free of Government and other dues for the above charitable purpose. A separate spot near the seashore might be allotted for the incremation of this daily average of 4 in the present Hindoo way.

We need hardly say that cremation in the present Hindoo way instead of the burial of low caste Hindoos, as was hitherto done, is a step in the right direction, viewed both from the religious and the financial standpoint, inasmuch as the Shastras will now be respected, and the saving which will be effected in the recurring annual expenditure for ground to be bought for the purpose added to the heavy establishment charges for the proposed scientific cremation, not to mention the heavy initial cost of Rs. 20,000 for the proposed two furnaces, one for the high castes and one for the low castes, will, we believe, be more than sufficient to cover the expenses of the cremation of the so-called poor Hindoos in the present ordinary Hindoo way.

We hope the above suggestions would be adopted by the Corporation in lieu of a sacrilegious proposal which has already vitally wounded our religious feelings, and, which, if persisted in, would result in a breach of the hereinabove recited terms of the Gracious Proclamation of 1858.

The Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik moved:—"That the Corporation is unable to approve of the scheme now before this meeting, proposing the erection of a furnance for the cremation of the bodies of Hindoo out-castes and others, the proposed new mode of disposal of the dead not being in accordance with the religious rites and ceremonies enjoined on Hindoos, and inasmuch as the use of such an incinerator is generally regarded by the Hindoos community of Bombay with feelings of the utmost apprehension and alarm. That on the other hand the Corporation cordially approves of the principle of an annual contribution being made from the Municipal Fund of a liberal sum of money towards the cost of the cremation of the pauper and out-caste dead of the Hindu community, provided that such bodies are disposed of on the simple *chita* or pyre in universal use throughout India. That the letter, dated 29th September last, from Messrs. Harkissondas Narotamdas and Damodar Thakersey Mulji withdrawing their assent to the report of the committee on this subject be recorded and that also the petitions against the erection of the proposed furnaces be recorded—(1) from the head men of the Hindoo community and others (2) from the Sbastris of Bombay and (3) from Pandit Gatoolalji Goshwami and Dewkinandacharagji and about 15,000 ratepayers." In support of his proposition the mover said that he did not propose to enter into the question of the cremation of Hindoos. He might, however, say that the question was before the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. Arthur Crawford, in 1868, and in his report on the subject the Commissioner said that "the Calcutta Municipal authorities had, after trial, condemned the incinerators for the cremation of the Hindoo dead." It was more than 10 years after that date that the matter came again before this Corporation, on the Municipal Commissioner having received an application from a private company, Murgalia and Company, on the subject *of the burning of the bodies of Hindoo paupers.* In his letter to the Secretary to the Town Council, Dr. Weir, who was then Acting Municipal Commissioner, said he did not think it would be possible to introduce burning by crematories or other structures, and he did not think it would be of much advantage to propose the erection of incinerating furnaces; because they were likely to meet with opposition from *the Hindoo community, and he was doubtful of the* advantages of crematoriums over the *simple method* used by the people of India. Since then, the speaker *had written for further information to Calcutta, and* the Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation had *written to say that the incinerators were aban*doned there, as *they did not work satisfactorily,* and as it was not found possible to burn bodies in accordance with the directions given in the Hindoo Scriptures, nor to burn them in such a way as to cause no nuisance to people residing in the neighbourhood. This was their experience. What the ideas of the native public, for whose benefit these structures would be erected were, had been already set forth in the petitions. The people objected to crematories in such large numbers that their case might fairly claim respectful attention at the hands of the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney seconded the proposition.

Colonel Merewether said they were told that one of the petitions came from "the headmen of the Hindoo community." He should like to know who they were.

The Clerk, Mr. Barrow, read some of the principal names, which were headed by that of the Rao Saheb.

In reply to a question put by Colonel Merewether, Mr. Barrow said the name of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy did not appear among the signatories to the petition.

Colonel Merewether did not think there was justification for the assumption that the petition had come from the headmen of the Hindoo community. He had there some very eminent authorities on the absolute necessity of getting rid, wherever it was practicable, of burial, and adopting cremation in its place. He had intended to quote a few extracts from those authorities. But there being a great deal of business on the agenda paper, and the superiority of cremation over burial being a fact which no one would dispute, he would not trouble the meeting with regard to them. In regard to the present scheme Col. Merewether proceeded to say, that greater care could not possibly be taken to prevent the possibility of anything being done to prejudice the feelings of the people concerned. The Corporation, in the first place, appointed a committee, consisting almost entirely of influential Hindoo members of that body, together with a few members belonging to other communities who were known to take special interest in the question. They met on several occasions, and it was agreed that they should not settle the question themselves, but should send out a number of printed questions to the heads of the *different castes.* It was asserted that the Municipal Commissioner and the committee had not taken a proper view of the general tendency of the replies which had been sent in. He (Col. Merewether) had gone through them, and could say that the committee were perfectly justified in what they had done on the strength of those replies. He was delighted to see that these were generally so favourable, and the matter having then been further considered by the committee, a report was finally drawn up and unanimously agreed to. He was sorry to see that two of the gentlemen on the committee had subsequently withdrawn from the wise decision which was come to. They must have withdrawn, he supposed, under pressure. (A laugh.) After the committee had made their recommendations, certain petitions were sent in. One of these was from Pandit Gatoolalji, whose main objections were that iron could not possibly be allowed near the man who was cremated. If any regard was to be had to his future bliss, and that on no account should the funeral pyre be on anything but the ground. It was, however, shown in the letter which had been just read that for some years past, in the Sonapur Burial Ground iron had been largely used, and that the firewood had been raised from the ground with the object of getting better draught. It appeared from this that there was nothing real in these objections of the Pandit. Then it was also pointed out that for many years past, people whom it was now proposed to burn in the scientific crematorium, had been buried any how in a way which one might imagine that their co-religionists would have objected to long ago. (Hear, hear.) The Pandit, who was very particular about the question of keeping iron out of the way, and keeping the pyre in contact with the ground, apparently did not know, as might appear from his petition, and did not care, whether certain people had hitherto been buried, or how they were buried. All that he wanted to do was to oppose, to the very utmost, what had now been so wisely put forward. The speaker had heard other reasons suggested for this opposition. One of them was that the rivalry among leaders of the Hindu community had a great deal to do with it, and another was that it was felt that the crematories would be such a great success that before very long the present system of open air burning would be entirely superseded, and therefore, those who were specially interested in the continuance of the present system were doing their very utmost to prevent the introduction of the new method. He did not think any of the objections advanced against the scheme should for a moment be allowed *to* hinder the carrying out of a most desirable reform, which was absolutely necessary in every way for the good of the great population of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) There was the proposal that the Municipality should pay for the burning in the open, instead of burying, such people. The objections to open air burning were well shown in a lecture by Mr. Nagarkar delivered sometime ago, an extract from which Colonel Merewether read to the meeting. He then went on to say that the failure of the crematorium experiment at Calcutta was brought forward in proof of its failure here. If the experiment had proved a failure in Calcutta, it did not necessarily follow that it would be a failure in this city too. There could be no comparison between the Calcutta crematorium and such a one as was proposed to be used here. The Calcutta crematorium was, he believed, constructed upwards of twenty years ago, while the crematorium proposed to be adopted here was to be on the Gorini system, and there was nothing so scientific put forward in Europe or America, as the crematorium on the Gorini system. With those remarks Colonel Merewether moved an amendment that the proposals made by the Acting Municipal Commissioner in his letter, dated 12th September last, and the committee of the Corporation under date 5th idem, for the erection of a crematory with two cells on the Gorini system, as modified in the model prepared by Mr. Walton at a cost of Rs. 12,820, be sanctioned. That the Town Council be requested to apply to the Corporation for sanction to the outlay of that sum accordingly.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, in seconding this amendment, said there seemed to be gross misapprehension prevalent on the subject. The crematorium which the Municipality was going to erect on grounds of economy was not for all Hindus indiscriminately who burnt their dead, but was meant for the disposal of such unclaimed pauper bodies as were now disposed of by the Municipality, at its expense. The question which gave rise to this proposal was how to find more ground for their burial; and since the Bombay Extension Committee said that there was hardly room enough for the living, it was next to impossible to procure ground for the dead within the town. The agitation against the Municipal movement had been carried to such a pitch that even the Mahars and Parvaris had, if the report was correct, petitioned Government to the effect that it had been their time-honoured custom, handed down to them by their ancestors, to bury their dead and not to burn them. But this petition was not before the Corporation. If this be their custom, though he did not believe it was, all that the Municipality could do for them was to find them ground for burial at some long distance from the town such as Coorla, Sion, and even Thanna; and then they would at once realize how vexatious and troblesome it would be for them to carry their dead on their shoulders to such a distance. But, they must know that the crematorium which the Municipality was going to have was not for those who would not use it, but it was only to be used for the disposal of unclaimed, pauper dead, whom the Municipality was now disposing of in any way it liked, and nobody had hitherto taken any objection to, or even notice of that. These dead bodies were brought by Mahars and Dheds to the burial ground from hospitals and streets and road sides, after inquests were held by the coroner, who ordered their disposal, and he was indeed amused at the sympathy that had now "cropped up" on their behalf in the mind of the "headmen" of the different Hindu castes. Certainly the right course for them to adopt would be firstly, to subscribe among themselves a large fund—and he should be only too glad to add his mite to it—by means of which men would be employed to carry these unclaimed dead bodies to the burning ground, regard being had to the castes to which they respectively belonged, and secondly to provide fuel for their cremation. Instead of doing this themselves, they were asking the Municipality to provide fuel for their open air burning. (Hear, hear). A proposal to include Rs. 30,000 in the Budget for 1885-86 was made, Mr. Khote said, at his instance by Mr. Ollivant in 1883, and was unanimously passed by the Town Council. But when it came before the Corporation it was vetoed. And yet those who opposed the proposal then were now asking the Municipality to make such a grant! The Municipality had all along had charge of these corpses and their subsequent disposal, and this crematorium was simply intended for them and them only. People wrongly believed that this was to be the thin end of the wedge. That was not the case. If, however, the new mode was ever sought to be enforced on others, then would be the time to oppose it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was in favor of the Rao Saheb's proposition. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) was a member of the committee appointed by the Corporation to make a report on the subject, in consultation with the Commissioner, and at the very first meeting of the committee he informed them that he did not approve *of the proposal to send out a lot of questions upon* a subject on which the Hindoos were most sensitive. He told the committee that if those questions were sent out, they would give rise to a great deal of commotion and agitation in the Hindoo community, and that even the low caste Hindoos, who now bury their dead instead of burning them, would resort to a toddy tree, and after regaling themselves with their favorite drink, *break the heads of those who would argue with them* in favor of burning instead of burying, *which was* their present practice (laughter). He was then met *with a remark that that was his "magesterial* experience." Whether that remark was made in irony or as a compliment to his experience, he could not say, but the result of the committee's *mode* of procedure had turned out exactly as he then predicted. Even the low caste Hindoos had sent in a remonstrance against burning in favour of their present method of burying. His advice to the committee was that they should invite Hindoo gentlemen of experience and influence to their meeting, and take personal counsel with them, and then devise a plan for burning instead of burying the unclaimed body of Hindoos, either in a crematorium or on an open air pyre, but that advice was unheeded and the result was what they now witnessed. It was no use discussing the fact that the mass of the Hindoos were opposed to burning any one in a crematorium, even if it be an unclaimed body, because it would not be in their opinion in accordance with the rites and ceremonies enjoined by their religion. The Hindoos, they all knew, were a very sensitive people in matters of religion, and more particularly on questions in connection with their dead. It would not be safe to act upon the opinion of a few individuals; they could only be guided by what the great majority of the Hindoos said. He therefore hoped that the Corporation would act wisely and support the proposition of his friend the Rao Saheb. He heartily approved of the proposed contribution towards the expenses of burning the pauper Hindoos. Even if it should cost a little more per annum than what they would have to pay for finding lands for burial, he would not grudge the extra cost, as the sanitary advantages which would be secured by the former method would greatly outweight the little money which might be saved if the present method were continued, but he did not think that burning would, in the end, cost more, considering the daily increasing value of lands in the city, and the difficulty of finding them for such a purpose in our over crowded city.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapodia said that if the majority of the Hindoos were opposed to a crematorium, he did not see why the Corporation, which was [illegible] did not understand the religious feelings and prejudices of [illegible] fairly able to dispose of their dead in their own way. come forward to suggest an [illegible] made light of the fact that the [illegible]d. So was the carcase of a dog [illegible] but should they, for that reason, treat the dead bodies of human beings like the carcases of dogs? The Hon. Rao Saheb, being a high caste Brahmin, knew what he was about when he brought forward his *motion*, and the Corporation ought to have great respect for the opinion of such a gentleman. The petition in favour of a crematory came mostly from young men, who wanted to pose as reformers. But he doubted whether they would agree to adopt, in their own case, what they recommended for others. (Laughter). He knew the stuff these reformers were made of. They would speak at any length, for instance, in favour of widow marriages, but when the time came to put their opinions to a practical test, they would not prove themselves as worthy of their professions. They might talk of the woes of widowhood, but if there was a widow in their family, they would do nothing to get her married. (Laughter). Such were the reformers to whose opinion, on the present scheme, the Corporation was asked to give weight.

Dr. R. N. Khory, said that if the Hindoos had so much concern about their religious scruples, why did they not raise among themselves a large fund for carrying on cremation in the manner they liked? After having raised a large sum among themselves, they might ask the Municipality to make their own contribution. It had been suggested that the crematorium had failed in Calcutta. But that was no reason why the Bombay Municipality should not devise a means of disposing of the dead bodies of Hindu paupers in the best and most economical way possible. It might be of interest to know that in the only large hospital in Bombay, the dead bodies which were not claimed, were removed to the dead house and from there to the dissecting room. After the bodies had been dissected there, the remains were taken away by the Bhangis. This was a mode of disposing of unclaimed bodies which must surely be most repugnant to the religious feelings of the Hindoo community. As a matter of fact, there was no cry till now, raised against the disposal of the dead and unclaimed paupers in the way the Municipality thought best. Perhaps, they would not have heard all this against the innovation, if the crematorium, had been quietly introduced for the use of those who chose to use it.

Sir Frank Souter thought that the reason why the present question was brought forward was not economy in the disposal of pauper Hindoos, but the difficulty of finding space where they could be decently buried. (Hear, hear). As a very long resident of Bombay, he knew the very great difficulty which the Municipal Commissioners had, from time to time, found in providing space for the burial of paupers. The only place which had been used now for a good many years was the flats, where although the bodies might be decently buried in the fine season, in the monsoon the burials took place in a way that would be most repugnant to the feelings of any right thinking people. They had only to dig a foot on a foot and a half, when they came upon water. He had seen these bodies, over and over again, pitched into mud and slush, and he could not believe that those who had died of infectious diseases, rendered infection impossible by that mode of burial. He admitted he had hitherto been very strongly in favour of cremation. But he should be extremely sorry to propose any measure with regard to the disposal of unclaimed Hindu bodies, which would in the smallest way be distasteful to their religious feelings. (Hear, hear). He hoped his Hindu friends would fully understand that in the discussions which had taken place there, he had said nothing that would wound their religious feelings and prejudices with regard to the disposal of dead paupers. But the question of disposing of bodies was becoming every day more important and more difficult. The Rao Saheb recommended the continuance of the usual method of burning the dead, and proposed that a larger sum of money should be budgetted for by the Municipality to meet the expenses. He (Sir Frank) had nothing to say against that proposal. All he could say was that if they were to make provision for the disposal of the Hindu paupers in that manner, they should also make sufficient provision for the disposal of the dead bodies of Mahomedans and Christians, in fact of all castes and creeds who were unable to get a decent burial from their own people. He had very recently entered into a contract with a firm of undertakers, under instructions from Government, for the disposal of the dead bodies of pauper Christians. If the Municipality were to provide for Hindoo paupers, they must also provide for the paupers of all other communities, and such a provision would involve a very large expenditure—a fact which should be well considered before the Corporation came to any decision on this very important question. He could not believe that those who had witnessed the burial of the unclaimed bodies on the Flats would not give a decided preference to cremation. (Hear, hear.) But although he was in favour of cremation, he was most unwilling to say or do anything that might push forward any scheme which would be distasteful to the feelings of the Hindoos of this city.

Mr. Bomanji P. Master said the question before them was most delicate and important, and therefore deserved very careful consideration at their hands. Owing to his business connections, he had to see a lot of Hindoo gentlemen every day, and ever since this question had been started, they had been imploring him to exert his utmost to induce the Corporation not to pass a scheme which would be most repugnant to their feelings. They said that if the bodies were burnt, according to the new method, they would have to remain in purgatory for a thousand years, before they could attain to heaven. (Laughter.) If a matter like this hurt the feelings of any community, it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to see that those feelings were respected. Although the Christian community claimed to be the most civilized, the orthodox portion of the community, he was sure, would not prefer a crematorium to the usual mode of burying their dead. (Hear, hear.) Taking the insular position of Bombay into consideration, he thought that, perhaps, the best and most economical mode of disposing of the dead would be burial at sea. But they could not adopt it, if it was opposed to the feelings of any community.

Major Martin said he did not like the Rao Saheb's proposition because its effect was to commit them to a statement that the Corporation believed that burning in the open air would be preferable to a crematorium. The speaker did not say he was in favour of introducing the crematorium at present; but he objected to the Corporation absolutely stating that the open air method was the better one of the two. He also objected to Col. Merewether's amendment, because the Corporation had no right to say that as the bodies were unclaimed therefore they were at liberty to dispose of them in any way they liked. If such a proposal were made in England, he doubted not but that a great cry would be raised there. He had, therefore, another amendment to propose, which ran thus:—"That as at present there appears to be considerable dread of a crematorium on the part of the Hindoo community, and as this Corporation are averse to attempting to bring any pressure to bear where a question of religious feeling is concerned, the Corporation will make such pecuniary provision as they may find necessary, to enable the pauper and out-caste Hindoo community to avail themselves, where willing, of the opportunity of burning their dead in the open air, in the hope that the *people in time may themselves be anxious to* aid in the introduction of some description of crematorium which, while less expensive and more effectual *than the simple chita, will also not interfere with any* religious prejudices. Free burials for the pauper and out-caste Hindu community to cease." He was perfectly certain that the Hindoo community would in time accept the crematorium. For the present the great point they had to gain was to get rid of the burial. He was in favour of burning the paupers in the open air rather than not burn them at all. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Selby said he would second the amendment if Major Martin consented to cut out from it all the *words beginning "in the hope" up to "religious* prejudices." On Major Martin agreeing to leave out the words, Captain Selby seconded the amendment, observing that it really met all that they wanted for the present.

Mr Javerilal Umiashankar said he had attentively heard the remarks of the Rao Saheb. He had also carefully listened to the remarks of other members. And now in any observations that he might venture to make, it was scarcely necessary for him to assure the Corporation that he should be the last person to do or recommend them to do any thing which, in his opinion, was likely to hurt the religious feelings of any community, least of all, the religious feelings of the community to which he had the honor to belong. He considered that the three memorials which had been addressed to the Chairman of the Corporation claimed their most careful attention, from the points of general agreement and the points of difference which they contained. The leading point on which there was agreement amongst all the memorialists, amongst the members of this Corporation and amongst the members of the Committee, was that cremation was to be preferred to burial. This was a most important point. It placed the Corporation a step in advance; and it narrowed the points at issue. He now came to points of difference, and in speaking of them, he could not help saying that the action of the Corporation in connection with the question of the cremation of the Hindu dead had been misunderstood—He should say, grossly misunderstood. An impression seemed to have gone abroad that some deep-laid plot had been formed by the Commissioner and the Corporation, the object of which was to overthrow the time-honoured religious practices of the Hindus. All that had been said in the memorials with respect to rites and ceremonies, applied chiefly to higher castes, in regard to whom no action whatever was contemplated. Now if there were one thing more clear than another it was that the Municipality had never contemplated any action whatever in respect of these classes of the Hindu community who were per-

Any action that was proposed was in respect of those classes of Hindus only whose dead had to be disposed of at the expense of the Municipality, namely, low caste Hindus and unclaimed Hindus. During the last ten years the Municipality had spent something like Rs. 84,000 on them. Now, having regard to the rapid extension of the city, and to the difficulty of obtaining land within easy reach of the poor. Dr. Blaney proposed the other day, whether in the case of these low caste and unclaimed Hindus, whose bodies were disposed of at the expense of the Municipality a better mode could not be adopted, which would do away with the taking up of land by the Municipality, without doing violence to their religious feelings; and whether upon the burning or a crematorium might be resorted to. It was believed that there were certain classes of Hindus who resorted to burial simply because they could not afford the cost of burning. Now, in regard to low caste Hindus, he would ask the Rao Saheb to say whether the Dharma Shastras enjoin any specific ceremonies; and whether any ceremonies were, as a matter of fact, performed by them at the time of their burial. In respect of unclaimed Hindus he should like to ask the Rao Raheb, (1) whether or not it was a fact they were brought to the burial ground on the shoulders of Mahars, Bhangis, Dheds, &c: (2) whether when so brought to the burial ground their bodies did not, according to the Hindu Shastras, get defiled by the touch of the Chandals; and (3) whether such defiled, or contaminated bodies or *palit bretas*, were, according to Hindu Shastras, entitled to any ceremonies at all? (Hear, hear). On the contrary, did not the Hindu Shastras go further and say that if any ceremonies were performed in the case of these *palit* bodies, the performers must undergo penance? He did not advocate a crematorium if the general sense of the Hindu community was against it. But if the Hindu community desired to see the Municipality resorting to a *chita* or open air burning, on religious grounds, he humbly thought that it was also bound to see that the bodies of unclaimed Hindus were brought to the *chita* uncontaminated. Putting the dead body on the *chita* was but the second stage. The first stage was its conveyance from the place of death to the place of burning. Seeing that the feeling in regard to burning was so strong amongst the Hindu community, it could not for a moment be pretended that it was less strong with regard to keeping the body of an unclaimed Hindu free from contamination in the first stage. If burning on *chita* was, as contended by the memorialists, and resorted to by the Rao Saheb it would emairn open to the objection, from the strictly Hindu religious point of view that it was the burning on the pyre of bodies contaminated by the touch of low-caste Hindus. How would his friend get over this difficulty? He did not expect the Municipality to allow this. How did the memorialists get over this difficulty? It seemed to the speaker that the only way out of the difficulty was for the leaders of the community to take the work of the disposal of the unclaimed Hindus out of the hands of the Municipality. (Hear, hear). They could not do better than raise a fund for this purpose. They could well afford to do this. The memorialists were well-to-do people. They would thus follow the noble example of the Parsis. The Parsis had raised a Fund for similar purposes, and it now amounted to about Rs. 325,000. The late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy headed the subscription list with Rs. 25,000 when the fund was first started. From the interest of the fund, men were provided whose duty it was to convey the dead to their resting place. He (Mr. Javerilal) repeated that he was quite agreeable to the plan of a *Chita*. But if it was to be done in conformity with the religious practices enjoined on the Hindus, the work must be taken up by the Hindu community as the Parsis had done. (Hear, hear).

Dr. Arnott said the impression which the remarks of the various speakers had made on his mind was that the Corporation was not ready to pledge itself to any hard and fast rules about the cremation of Hindoos, or about the disposal of the pauper dead. He quite agreed with the remarks of Sir Frank Souter that this was a question which affected not only the Hindoo poor, but also the Christian and Mahomedan communities. He did not know whether the Mahomedans would wish to have the poor of their community burnt. But he was quite sure that it would not be the universal wish of the Christian community to cremate their own poor. (Hear, hear.) The speaker concluded by moving:—"That the Corporation is unable to approve of the scheme now before this meeting, proposing the erection of a furnace for the cremation of the bodies of Hindoo out-castes and others, especially as this Corporation is averse to bringing any pressure to bear where a question of religious feeling is involved.

This was seconded by Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas.

Major Martin said he would vote against Dr. Arnott's amendment because it met no point, and particularly it did not meet the point that the Corporation wished to burn the Hindoo dead, instead of burying them. (Hear hear). The amendment said the Corporation was unable to approve of the scheme. He (Major Martin) did not approve of the introduction of the scheme, because the Hindoos did not like it. He was however perfectly certain in his own mind that the crematorium was a far better way of burning dead bodies. But he was ready to wait till the Hindoo community were ready to have it themselves.

Captain Selby said that he too and would vote against the amendment, on the grounds put forward by Major Martin.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he had been very much astonished at the great opposition offered to the scheme. If they had really proposed to make any individual Hindoo do what was against his conscience, he could fully understand the very strongest objection that would be opposed to it. But it was proposed to leave everybody free to do what they liked. Among those who had sent in their answers to the questions, there was a considerable number of persons who had expressed themselves in favour of this mode of cremation, and their wishes ought to have the same weight as the wishes of those who were opposed to it. He saw no reason whatever why the Municipality should not favour the new mode of cremation, if it was liked by a portion of the community. If however, it was resolved not to have a crematorium, those who wished to use it for the disposal of their dead would be prevented from doing so. As for the unclaimed bodies, it seemed rather hard that those persons who were picked up in the streets, or who died in hospitals, should be buried in a way which their friends, if they had any, might disapprove of. No Hindoo had raised even so much as a finger to prevent the present mode of disposing of the bodies of Hindoo paupers, and yet a cry was raised, when it was proposed to burn them by means of crematories, although he did not see how the new mode would affect the community at large. He hoped the Corporation would not adopt the principle that because certain gentlemen thought cremation was not a proper mode of burning, therefore those who preferred it should be prevented from making use of it. (Hear, hear). Everyone should be allowed to carry out his own views. It was not proposed to interfere with anybody in advocating the scheme of a crematorium. On the other hand, the Rao Saheb's motion proposed to interfere with the persons who were willing to have the bodies disposed of in that way.

Rao Saheb Mundlik said the Municipal Commissioner had entirely misunderstood him, when he said that he (the Rao Saheb) would not allow others to have their own wish.

Another meeting of the Corporation will be held tomorrow, when the debate will be resumed.

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TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood specially designed, substantial made, artistic household, furniture by "Wimbridge" and John Roberts, of the latest designs, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and neat glassware, real Persian and Brussels carpets, old China and Japanese vases, real bronze, venetian, and Bohemian glass table ornaments, one very handsome five lights Hink's hanging kerosine lamp, a large size musical box, playing 12 Hindoostani airs, first rate pictures and oil paintings, a first-rate English clock striking hours and half hours, handsome large size wall brackets with mirrors, fancy door curtains with rings and hooks, one strong iron fire proof safe on stand by "J. Miller," one English-built victoria with removable coach box, suitable for single or pair, built at the Royal Coach Factory, New Broad Street, London, one handsome strong grey Arab, showy and fast, 14 hands, of rising 6 years brass and a set mounted harness by "Dunnett," a strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order, sets of harness, &c., the property of E. S. Gubbay, Esqr.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentlemen.

1 handsome strong nearly new landau.

1 handsome strong Madras-built miniature brougham in good order.

The property of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

1 pair of Australian horses, 15 hands very strong and serviceable, both go in single and double harness.

The property of H. A. Richardson, Esq.

1 pair of very handsome one grey and one bay Arab horses, both go in single and double harness with English-built mail phaeton and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished and solid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, fancy China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. H. MOLOWELL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

Also a few articles of household furniture, such as teak-wood, dining table, chairs, whatnots, couches, round and writing tables, &c., &c., also one large single pole tent and one ravoli.

At 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong English-built landau in very good order.

1 secondhand E. B. Mail Phaeton by "Holmes."

1 bay country bred horse 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 secondhand four seated open carriage in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants such as orchids, palms, biconias, crotons, ferns, roses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLASS, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 496, Nalgaum Road, Nalgaum, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a strong chesnut pony, very quiet, a strong pony cart, set of brass mounted single harness, &c. &c., the property lately belonging to Mr. HENRY STEAD.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the surplus stock in trade of the late Theodore Knaust consisting of single and double wick table, hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets, flower vases and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 2, 1887.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with thrown Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices,

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DENTAL SURGEON,

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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The Indian Travellers' Guide,

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This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

**. AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

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Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

CONSOLS keep steady in London at 103, and Indian Sterling Loan at 102½. A decline of 1-16d. per oz. in Silver is reported by Reuter, making the price 43 15-16d.; but Rupee Securities come unchanged at £69¾ for Fours, and £72 for 4½ per cents. French Rentes in Paris were stationary at 109. Wallaroo Copper had further advanced 10s. per ton at £49.

Advices from Mincing Lane make Linseed steady, Rapeseed quiet, and Coffee flat, but quotations all round are given as before. The Wheat market was firm again yesterday, and Club No 2 was 3d. per quarter dearer to arrive via the Canal.

COTTON in Liverpool was quiet yesterday, the sales amounting to 12,000 bales Surats, which were steady, contributing 1,500 bales. Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 5 5-16d. per lb; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions excepting October-November for which the advance was only 1-64d.

The Manchester market had gone from strong to quiet, but steady; quotations, however, show no change.

In New York ready Cotton and Futures were alike unaltered yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S Ports, given as 77,000 bales, were very heavy against those of the previous two years on the some day, and the figures since the opening of the new season now compare as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Monday's Receipts.....	77,000	45,000	55,000
Two days' do. ...	117,000	95,000	108,000
Total since 1st Sept. ...	1,861,000	1,433,000	1,495,000

Here we have had a quiet and mostly unfruitful day in business all round. Enquiry for New Cotton on the part of exporters seems to have almost subsided, and little is doing among the dealers themselves. Rs. 221, however, is still asked for "Good" Broach for March delivery, and there are said to be native buyers within a rupee of this price, though it is doubtful if others would now pay Rs. 219. "Good" Julgaum for March is quoted at Rs. 184; and Khangaum for February-March at Rs. 193-4 per candy. "Good" Bhownuggur, for April-May delivery, is offered at Rs. 190-1, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 199; of "Fine" we cannot hear of any sellers. Bengals, of the three current qualities, are quoted at Rs. 145, Rs. 155, and Rs. 167, sellers for January. There has been rather more buying of Old Cotton by the Mills to-day, over 900 bales having been taken. These comprise 500 Dharwar (the price of which, owing to demand, has advanced Rs. 2 per candy) at Rs. 180 to Rs. 188½; 180 bales Coimbatore at Rs. 190; 200 Compta, at Rs. 160 to Rs. 168; and 50 Wudhwan, at Rs. 180.

WHEAT is very quiet; a small business only being done in Ek Dani between dealers, and quotations are quite unaltered both for Old Stuff and the New Crop.

SEEDS of all kinds are neglected by exporters, the business passing being confined to almost retail transactions in the bazaar. Prices are steady for *Linseed* and firm for *Rapeseed*, but unchanged in every case.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were:—

Cotton	2,884	bales.
Wheat	23,281	cwt.
Linseed.....	10,936	"
Rapeseed	6,194	"
Gingelly	6,889	"
Poppyseed	1,641	"
Groundnuts	1,825	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and we quote rates for ready cargo as follows:—

Liverpool.....	(Cotton) 13s. 9d,	per ton
London	" 12s. 6d.	"
Open Charter		
Havre.....	13s. to 13s.6d.	"
Dunkirk.....		
Antwerp.....		
Marseilles ...	11s. 6d.	"
Genoa.....	13s.	"
Trieste, Venice.....	25s. at ex. 2s.	

The s.s. Clan Buchanan and s.s. Iran have made further engagements at 11s. to 11s. 6d., and the Rubattino steamer has been booking cargo at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day, and quotations have been without movement, closing this evening on the same level as they were last night, say:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits " " ...	1s. 5d.	"
Francs " " ...	1·79½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Influenced by telegrams from Calcutta quoting the price of Four per cent. Paper at 98⅞, our market opened at 98 13-16, a decline of ⅛ per cent. on yesterday's rate, but the October settlement being over there was no life in the market and the quotation was almost nominal. In the afternoon the rate stiffened a little, and we quote at closing 98⅞ for cash, and 98 11-16 for the account, 4½ per cents, being called 102⅜.

SHARES.—This market continues extremely quiet, hardly any business being reported on any line. In the absence of transactions to test prices we call quotations generally unchanged, but the line with regard to Mill scrip must still be called firm. Some new Indian Press shares are reported to have changed hands at an advance of Rs. 7½ per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	790
Bank of Bengal ...	40,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong and Shang. ri. Corporation ...	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India.....	97,320	$125		5 pct.	118xd
		250			
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	–	–	£171
INSURANCE COMPANIES.					
Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	900	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.....	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,875
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld. ...	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 pct	190 / 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	375		185	nil.	95
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100		100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c.	505
Bombay Saw Mills ..	900	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	100
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,87½
Do. (3rd Issue).....	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	720
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	–	–	–	5 p.c.	100¼
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	14 Nil.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.....	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	73xd
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	345
Marcks & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	10xxd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,00'	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	8,00'	00'	1,000	Rs. 19	310
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	100	p.c.	103
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1,000	10'	10'	9 p.c.	98
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	12,500	25	25	Rs. 2	24xd
Treasher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	60'	600	Rs. 100	1,215
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,50'	10'	100	Rs. 15	285
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	125	nil	75
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

LITTLE—GRAHAM—October 13, at St. Mary's Barnes, by the Rector, the Rev. L. T. Lochee and the Revs. T. Gurneys Little and George C. Little, brothers of the bridegroom, Frederick Arthur Little, Solicitor to the Government of Bombay, son of John C. Little Esq. of Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire, to Katherine, daughter of Brigade Surgeon H. W. Graham, late Bengal Medical Service of the Manor House, Barnes.

GARRETT—MORRIS—Oct. 8, at Allerton, Major Annesley John Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjt-General, to Edith le Blanc, daughter of John Grant Morris, Esq. of Allerton Priory, Woolton.

GOLDNEY—CHEYNE—Oct 1, at Kew, William George Goldney, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, to Guadalupe Maria, daughter of the late Dr George Cheyne, of Mexico, and Bryanston-street, W.

HAINES—CROSSMAN—Oct 6, at Ryde, Gregory Sinclair, Capt Dorsetshire Regt, son of Sir Frederick Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.B. to Maud Molyneaux, daughter of the late Col Frank Crossman, Bengal Army.

KINGSCOTE—HAMILTON—Oct 5, in Salisbury Cathedral, Earnest Kingscote, son of Capt Kingscote (late of the 17th Lancers), to Eleanor Frances Hamilton, daughter of the late Bishop Hamilton, of Salisbury.

OSTREHAN—CROUCH—Oct 6, at Aylesbury, John Aliott Duncan Ostrehan, of Aylesbury, son of the late Rev J. D. Ostrehan, Chaplain, Madras Presidency, to Alice Rebecca, daughter of James Crouch, Esq., of Walton, Aylesbury.

TYLER—WOOD—Oct 6, at Eaton-square, George William Tyler, Lieut R. N. of Cotrell, Glamorganshire, son of the late Charles Frederick Tyler, 75th Regt, to Juliet Alice, daughter of the late Major-Gen John Wood, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—Oct 8, at South Norwood, Thomas J Graham, late of the Oriental Bank Corporation, aged 65.

GREENE—Oct 10, at Middle Claydon Rectory, the Rev Thomas Huntley Greene, aged 63.

GRIERSON—Oct 7 at Great Marlow James Grierson, Genl Manager of the Great Western Railway, aged 59.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HARDY—LUARD—November 1, at All Saints' Church Malabar Hill, Bombay, R. G. Hardy, Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte Annie, eldest daughter of Admiral W. G. Luard, C.B., the Lodge Witham, Essex,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

TUOHY—October 26, at Bijnor, the wife of Surgeon J F Tuohy, I M S, of a son.

WIEHE—October 27, at Allahabad, the wife of Major G Wiehe, D A A G M, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELLI-BIVAR—PARKER—October 27, at Mooltan Lieutenant C E Belli-Bivar, 2nd Battalion, "King's Own" Royal Lancaster Regiment, to Mabel, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel N F Parker, Bengal Army.

OLDFIELD—LeBAILLY—At St John's Church, Dalhousie, by the Rev A. W Duke, Chaplain, Lieutenant C G Oldfield, Royal Artillery, to Margaret (Mai) E Cortlandt LeBailly, youngest daughter of the late J LeBailly, Esq. of Rork Mount, Jersey, and step-daughter of Colonel W Cortlandt Anderson, C B Commanding 5th Punjab Cavalry.

DEATH.

ELLIS—October 23, at Cawnpore, of phthisis, W C Ellis beloved only son of Dr W J Ellis, late Civil Surgeon Hamirpur, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1887.

WE published yesterday a letter from a Hongkong correspondent in which exception is taken to some observations made in these columns early in September on the subject of the development of the Bombay Cotton Trade, especially in China. The letter is of some interest inasmuch as it reads like an echo from China of the rather doleful estimate of the prospects of the trade to which our own article and the subsequent letter of an exceptionally well informed local correspondent were an answer. We had been told that the number of the Bombay mills was being added to at an imprudent rate; that it was already as much as they could do to earn a moderate dividend; that nearly all of them had until the recent exceptionally favourable times been losing money, and that if the projects of interested promoters were carried out and twenty-five per cent. were added to the productive capacity of the local mills, we should revert to a *status quo ante* of which shareholders and others had painful memories. This, it seemed to us, was a view of the matter which had a right to a hearing, though there was another and a somewhat brighter side of the case, and in that view of the case we included amongst other things the large and expanding possibilities which lay before Bombay exporters in China and the Farther East. Our Hongkong correspondent makes too much of the place which we gave in this prospect to the result of Count Mitkievicz's operations in China. The most we said of them was that even if they succeeded they would not make the Americans any more formidable competitors for the trade to which the Bombay Mills may aspire, and that if they led to any material development of the resources of the country Bombay would share in the advantage. The house of cards which the Polish-American Count and some imaginative newspaper correspondents have put together has fallen to pieces, and there is an end to the matter. The China that we have to deal with will not be a China made rich and busy by the fabulous wealth of Philadelphia, but a country inhabited by rather more millions of people than the Indian Peninsula, all of them needing cotton yarns, and a slowly increasing but still relatively small number who have acquired a taste for foreign cotton cloths, American, English, and Indian. Count Mitkievicz may be left out of our calculations, and even then there remains a world quite wide enough and quite open enough for American, English and Indian manufacturers to compete in. The correspondent who writes to us this week from Hongkong offers a more discouraging view, but while giving to his letter all the weight that belongs to local testimony there seems to us to be reason for holding to the belief that China is a Land of Promise for the Indian Spinning and Weaving Mills in which local capitalists should do their best to claim their inheritance.

When "Citizen" says that the old mills of Bombay, which are furnished with old machinery, are losing ground in the markets of China and Japan, the observation has already been discounted. Mills with old machinery are losing ground everywhere, and as we showed the other day these are the mills which fared badly in the unfavourable period a couple of years since. But those which can afford it are profiting by their experience. Renewals of machinery are going on on all hands, and the mills which cannot renew must be prepared not only for exclusion from the markets of China and Japan, but for a harder experience even than that. The cost of production, apart from material, with old machinery is an anna and a half per pound for twenties, against an anna or thirteen pies with the latest machinery, and there is no room in the market for production under the former conditions. But millowners and shareholders are in no need of instruction on that point. It is of greater interest to be told from Hongkong that the demand for yarn there is more than fully supplied, though we do not quite see what our correspondent means when he brackets this piece of information with the assertion that half-a-dozen Calcutta mills are slowly but steadily working their way into favour in China to the detriment of the Bombay mills. This is the more remarkable, inasmuch as the Calcutta yarns cannot work themselves into favour in Bengal, whose wants are supplied mainly from Bombay. That prices of Bombay yarns rule lower than they did half-a-dozen years ago is true enough. In 1881, for instance, the average was seven-and-a-half annas per pound, whereas last year it was not more them five and three quarter annas. But all over the world prices have fallen, and the record which Bombay has to show is certainly not less favourable than that of Lancashire. The worst that we can say of the working of the local mills which have kept pace with the times is that although the number of spindles has doubled in the last decade a fair margin of profit has on the average been kept up. For prices to have kept up as they have while the Bombay export have in the last seven years gone up from twenty-three million pounds to sixty-eight million pounds is a proof of the inherent vitality of the trade which cannot reasonably be gainsaid. As to the glutting of the China markets which we are said to have caused or to be certain to cause by our too great haste in building mills in Bombay, this is scarcely consistent with the fact that stocks at Shanghai have for the greater part of the present year been well kept down, seldom exceeding a fortnight's consumption. Nor is it any more consistent with the equally well-known fact that European and native firms on the spot are regularly telegraphing "firm offers" for Bombay yarn. That prices have fallen is true enough, but so also has the cost of production. Money expended in new machinery would be thrown away if its first result were not to produce a greater quantity of yarn per spindle and a greater quantity to the pound of raw cotton. We doubt if, despite lower prices, the better found mills have made smaller profits than were made in the earlier days of the industry, when there was no competition and when no one had dreamt that there were so many millions in China to whom Bombay yarns might prove acceptable.

There are ambitious people in our midst, however, who think that Bombay will in a not very distant future find in China a very receptive market for local piece-goods as well as local yarns. Our Hongkong correspondent by implication discourages the idea, but only by implication, and we see nothing in his letter which calls upon the writer of a letter in our columns two months ago to take a lower estimate of the undeveloped possibilities of the cloth trade in China than he took therein. We are not quite without guidance in this matter, though it is true that thus far the Bombay piece-goods trade in China has not passed out of the experimental stage. Seven years ago the exports consisted of little over twenty thousand yards, of the value of Rs. 3,470. Last year imports had increased to three-and-quarter million yards, the declared value being Rs. 4,18,756. The prices realized have been exceedingly satisfactory—fully an anna a pound more than the same cloth will realize locally or in other parts of India. At present there are many indications of an inclination to proceed upon this experiment, and *pace* our Hongkong correspondent we should say that in the belief of people who have a knowledge of at all events the immediate requirements of the China market in this respect there are already tempting openings in the country for the products of Bombay looms. The English Consul at Shangai should be a reliable witness as to the needs of the local market, and his observation in his report of 1885 that "several of the Indian cloths are rapidly coming into favour, not only from their cheapness but from their peculiar suitability to native needs." This is the more noteworthy inasmuch as the English cloths are still unadapted to the needs of the masses of the people in China. The Consul at Taiwan reported a couple of years ago that the Chinese wear native cloths, and wear nothing else, and that while English shirtings and cotton piece-goods are fit for the rich they are utterly unfit, in yarn, in make, and length, and width, for the people who in millions pursue their daily toil in their own rough, tough, honest, and unwearable homespuns. "So long therefore," he continued, "as we, with persistent conservatism, cater for the luxuries of the few and neglect the necessities of the many, so long will our export of piece-goods to China be inexpensive, and compared with the teaming millions which make up the population of China be absurdly small." This paragraph should be read in connection first of all with the same Consul's assertion that if the right thing can be produced we have in China a practically illimitable market, and with the Shanghai Consul's observation, already quoted, that the Indian cloths have a peculiar suitability to native needs. Thus read it possesses a significance which hardly needs pointing out to Bombay manufacturers, who would be strangely wanting in enterprise if they failed to accept the invitation to ascertain how far they can adapt their products to the necessities of the vast population of China. There seems, indeed no reason why Bombay should not in time build up in China a piece-goods trade as important as the yarn trade which has become such an important element in the prosperity of the city.

THE objection which was taken to the publication in the Indian papers of Dhuleep Singh's last letter will scarcely apply to the singular communication bearing the signature of "the Executive of the Indian Liberation Society" which has lately been printed in Paris. This letter surely will make the natives of India laugh if they have any sense of humour, or any consciousness of the comic side of the revolutionary business. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard*, who says it is the work of Dhuleep Singh and Djemel-ud-din, should know better. The writer is evidently an old hand at this sort of thing, whose recent residence has been somewhere in the neighbourhood of Leicester Square, and whose antecedents have probably been Fenian, then Communistic, and then futilely and platonically revolutionary. Dhuleep Singh may have got into bad ways in England, but he never learnt there to write about "the all important and long expected crisis," or about the "myrmidons of England," or the sounding of the tocsin." This is the language of Leicester Square, and is not very remarkable even for that. "Awake for Fatherland and may Allah defend the right" is an appropriate termination to an effusion of this sort. Sikhs and Hindus will wonder what it can have to do with them, and when they read of certain ruthless invaders who "set foot on Hindu soil" they will think that the Mahmouds and the Timours who draw a distinction between "Hindu soil" and other soil qu

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SENTENCE ON MR. O'BRIEN CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Mr. O'Brien has been confirmed on appeal.

On learning the result of the appeal, Mr. O'Brien attempted to leave the Court House while the warrant for his commital to gaol was in course of preparation, but the police perceiving his intention, prevented him from quitting the building, a scuffle and considerable up-roar being caused by the incident.

Mr. O'Brien was conveyed by a strong escort to Cork, where he received a tremendous ovation.

ATTENDING A PROCLAIMED MEETING.

Mr. J. R. Cox, Member for East Clare, has been summoned on a charge of attending proclaimed meetings of the National League.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.

The Emperor William is suffering from a somewhat severe attack of rheumatism in the spine, which induces a feeling of intense lassitude. His Majesty also suffers much by his sleep being broken.

MEDIATORY MISSION TO THE NEGUS.

ROME, Oct. 31.

It has been announced here that Mr. G. H Portal, Secretary to the British Legation at Cairo, accompanied by Major Beech, has started for the Court of the Negus, to endeavour to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia.

OBITUARY.

Sir George Alexander Macfarren, Mus. Doc.

THE WRECK OF THE ARCOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1.

In the inquiry held by the Marine Court into the loss of the Arcot, Herbert Samuel Brown, the Second Officer, said he was aft when the vessel ran on the shoal. He heard the steering gear break, and called out to the pilot. It took a few seconds only to connect the hand steering gear.

Robert McKay, Chief Officer, deposed that he was on the forecastle head and attended to the anchors. The defective link was in a new length of the chain supplied at Moulmein. He overhauled it when the ship was in dry dock, but could not detect a flaw.

Captain Atkinson, Marine Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Company, stated that all chains were obtained from England, accompanied by test certificates. This particular chain was supplied by their dockyard. He had never heard of bazaar made chains.

At the close of the inquiry the President announced that the Court saw no reason for suspending any certificates or making any report to Government against the Pilot, Captain, or Officers of the vessel.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST OF THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 1.

An address, with a valuable shawl, was presented this evening by the Parsee community here to Sir Doctor Dastoor Hoshang. The Rev. Dastoor replied touchingly, and was much applauded. Afterwards a learned sermon was preached.

THE NIZAM AND SIR SALAR JUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

A local paper understands that the difficulty between Sir Salar Jung and the Nizam about the ex-Minister's return to Hyderabad has been compromised, and the latter will return there temporarily.

CAPE HORSES FOR ARMY REMOUNTS.

It is intended to try the experiment of importing horses from the Cape for Army Remounts. A batch of 160 will be first brought over.

CHANGES IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Newmarch, who is now on leave in England, retired from the Secretaryship in the Military Department on the 31st ultimo, from which date various officers officiating have been confirmed.

Captain Bird goes to the Accounts Branch of the Department.

FORMATION OF A BRANCH OF THE S. P. C. A. AT NASIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Nov. 1.

A large and influential meeting was held in the Court House this evening for the purpose of forming a branch of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The District Judge, Mr. Baker, presided. Mr. Woodward, the Collector, and other European and native officers, and a number of leading native inhabitants were present. Mr. Baker explained the objects of the meeting, and introduced Mr. K. M. Shroff, who then addressed the assembly at length, describing the good work done by the Society and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals in Bombay, and referred to the advantages likely to arise from the Government Veterinary College. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, appointing a committee and secretaries.

Rajah Bahadur has given over a large piece of land free, for erecting sheds to afford curative treatment to diseased animals, and many subscriptions and donations have been promised. Thanks were accorded to Miss Harvey and Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker for organizing the branch.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here yesterday morning for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

SUEZ, Oct. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here this morning for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 69½
4½ per cent. „ 72
3 per cent. Consols for account 103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes 109
Bar Silver ..... „ 43 15-16
Chartered Bank Shares £22-10
do. Mercantile „ £17
Hongkong and Shanghai „ £47

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 14

As I think over my letter of the week before last I remember there was not a line in it on Irish affairs. You in India cannot realize how virtuous it is on the part of a scribe, writing under circumstances like my own, and in such an atmosphere as I am breathing, to avoid the mention of Ireland. The proof of what I urge may be found in the fact that with all the desire in the world to accomplish the great feat of writing thrice in three weeks and never a word of Ireland in my epistles I find the the task to be impossible. I would fain spare your readers. But mercy may not be exercised. Professor Beesley has been writing a beseeching and warning pamphlet to all sorts and conditions of Tories, begging them to resist the blandishments of Socialism, whether in Ireland or in England, and warning them against the bottomless pit towards which they are hastening. He takes as his motto a passage from a very old letter written to a masterful people, and in so doing expresses exactly my own feelings as an Anglo-Indian correspondent having to deal with Irish affairs. The Professor's citation is theological and runs thus :—"For that which I do I allow not : for what I would that I do not ; but what I hate that I do." This, too, describes the English attitude with regard to the Irish question to a nicety. That question has us by the ear—in a very special sense : numberless are the views expressed upon every aspect of the ever verdant subject. Take yesterday morning's provision as an example : In *The Times* a whole page of matter in small type respecting the Mitchelstown and other enquiries, with two sets of verdicts of wilful murder against the Irish police. As for speeches the eye could not escape sight of them. The mind was appalled at the number and variety. Mr. Chamberlain at Belfast, Mr. Courtney at Bristol, Mr. Shaw Lefevre at Bradford, Professor Stuart, M. P., at the East End, Baron Henry de Worms at Dover, Lord Cross at Carlisle, to mention the principal gatherings only ; besides these there were a hundred meetings, large and small, the country through. We in England are not all "gold bugs ;" we have far greater respect for your metallic currency than you would ordinarily give us credit for. "Speech," the greatest philosopher of the century has said, "is silvern" : Silvern is the currency in which we deal, and I fear me much of it is like your own familiar metal, depreciated. We are very faithful in our imitation.

It is idle, as some of the papers are doing, to decry Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Ulster and to declare that it has been a failure, that the crowds which greeted him were groups only, and that there was a great lack of enthusiasm. These criticisms are captious ; worse still, they are untrue. Mr. Chamberlain has had a most enthusiastic reception. The crowds to greet him were enormous, the interest excited was very great. The impartial observer has only to remark that Mr. Chamberlain received about as good a reception as did Lord Randolph Churchill in the same place more than a year ago, and from pretty much the same people. Where a mistake is made is in attributing any great results either in checking Home Rule or in strengthening the Union from Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Ulster. The Right Hon'ble gentleman, in the places he visited, and in addressing the audiences gathered to hear him, was merely knocking in an open door. He spoke lucidly; he always does : he was very illogical and contradicted himself two or three times over in one and the same speech, which he does not often do. But, as for strengthening the cause of the Union, I wander through his speech and cannot find a valuable thought which will hearten Ulster Unionists in the struggle. A single sentence and an apt quotation in Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches under like circumstances are worth all Mr. Chamberlain's oratory. Said the Tory Lord : "Ulster will fight ; Ulster will be right." And he concluded with an adaptation of Campbell's spirited closing verse of "Hohenlinden." There was nothing of an heroic mould or heartening strain in the new-found champion of minorities who four years ago pleaded pathetically and forcibly for the rights of ill-treated and suppressed majorities.

There is a mild kind of excitement over the verdicts of the Coroner's Courts in Mitchelston and Coolgraney. There was no surprise at the conclusions arrived at. Any one with a grain of judgment could see what would happen. Where the interest comes in is as to the action which the Government will take regarding the policemen—officers and privates—against whom Coroners' warrants of arrests have been issued. Will the Irish Attorney-General issue a rule of *nolle prosequi* ? Or, will he allow the cases to go to trial ? For my own part I am surprised that any doubt should be felt on either of the points mentioned. The Irish authorities simply cannot allow the police, although accused, to be subjected to trial. If the "change of venue" clauses in the original draft of the Crimes Act had not been deleted and the accused were brought to the Old Bailey, they would, of course, be discharged. But, in Ireland, outside a portion of Ulster, there is not an Assize town in which a jury could be impanelled whose verdict would differ from that of the Coroners' juries. Mr. Balfour does not think the police exceeded their duty ; he interposed on their behalf in the House of Commons ; he has placed them under his shield ; they did "not hesitate to shoot." And, in turn, there will be no hesitation on the part of the authorities to shield them.

Next week the biggest of big Caucus meetings will be held at Nottingham. For the first time for many years—indeed I believe for the first time in his life—Mr. Gladstone is going to join the "machine men" of Liberal politics in their labours. This arises from two causes, the chief of which is that since Mr. Chamberlain and his family left the National Liberal Federation, and that potent factor in English politics moved to London, it has been domiciled in the official head-quarters of the Liberal Party, and has become to all intents and purposes an organisation controlled by the Party leaders. This used not to be the case. The significance of the change is remarkable, is wide reaching, and cannot be too plainly stated. Hitherto the Federation, with its vast forces, has been a power *outside* a Liberal Government. It has exerted pressure upon an Administration by claiming to speak on behalf of those whose votes had made a Government and whose votes could as readily unmake a Government. So regarded, it was a great power in the land. The cry of "Franchise first" from a Federation Conference at Leeds dictated the policy, in a memorable year, of the last Gladstone Administration but one. Now, the Federation is in direct alliance with the Party Chiefs. Either the Chiefs have absorbed the Federation, or the Federation has devoured the Chiefs. I am inclined to think the latter is what has taken place. Mr. Schnadhorst has proved too clever for the men who have long had official rule, and holds them in the hollow of his hand. But on the assumption of the possibility of a re-united Liberal Party some day soon, I firmly believe the new tack will be found a dangerous one. While the Federation dictates the Liberal programme reunion is impossible. The forthcoming meetings—great and notable they are sure to be—will bring not peace among Liberals but a sword. Mr. Gladstone may be wary and speak smoothly. But on the other hand, dominated by his fixed idea regarding Home Rule, and responsive to the exciting influences of an earnest and enthusiastic assembly gathered from all parts of the kingdom, he may throw down the gauntlet to the Liberal Unionists, who, I know positively, will be ready to take it up. Then will disappear the Third Party, the Conservative ranks will be strengthened, the Liberal Party will become Radical instead of remaining Liberal *and* Radical, and a good many Liberal organizations will be shaken to their foundations, for secessions are sure to be many. There are lively times ahead, and your humble scribe is not likely to be in want of entertaining topics to write about.

The temper of the police and the military employed in carrying out the policy of the Government in Ireland has begun already to excite some comment and a good deal of anxiety. The *Irish Times*, a Conservative organ, in publishing a communication from its correspondent at Fermoy, writes :—"Feeling between the military and the police runs very high, and eye-witnesses of the affray on Saturday state that a number of soldiers removed their belts in order to use them as weapons against the constabulary. When the police went to the barracks for military aid they were stoned by the soldiers. The Scotch Fusiliers have been stationed here two years and have many friends amongst the townspeople." The *Express*, an *ultra* Conservative paper, states that the ugliest feature of the disturbances at Fermoy was "the sympathy with the rioters that was shown by several of the Scotch Fusiliers who are stationed there." Another account states that, when the military were called out to aid the police, the soldiers seemed more desirous of dealing with the police than with the populace. This feeling was due to the fact that in the first instance the police were the aggressors, rushing upon a peaceable meeting and batoning all present, following up those who ran and clubbing even women and little girls. They did not spare some soldiers who got mixed up in the crowds ; this well nigh led to a pitched battle between the soldiers and the police. At Mitchelstown, where the military also considered that the police had wantonly batoned the crowds and brought on the row, they manifested their sense of the situation by in one instance lowering their bayonets to stop a charge of batoneers desirous of getting at a crowd of men beyond the line of soldiers. "But we are the police !" said the Inspector in charge, to which the reply was "We dont care a d —who you are ; our orders are to let no one pass." A magistrate was sent for, but when he arrived there was no further excuse for batoning the dispersing crowd. So much for the temper of the soldiers, which is already much what it was in 1882-83, when the military authorities reported to Mr. Gladstone's Government that if the military were employed at evictions the officers could not answer for the effect upon discipline ; the scenes trying the men more than the sight of wounds after a battle. So much for the military agents employed to carry out the policy of repression by force. *Vanity Fair* says that the opinion prevails (in official circles presumably) that the Irish Constabulary are not to be relied upon now, as they could have been three or four years ago. Seeing that it is scarcely four years since there was a mutiny throughout the force, based on the grievance that it was employed on severe and distasteful work, without extra remuneration, it is rather a serious business if the Constabulary be now less to be depended upon than it was at that time. The Society journal is of opinion that the force would be more trustworthy if it were allowed to shoot and baton more freely, but there are indications that the remedy would only aggravate the disease. Some scores of the police resigned when the Crimes Act was enacted. After Mitchelstown District Inspector Roughan sent in his resignation as a protest against what he termed "the persecution of the people." A constable, when ordered to prepare to fire at an eviction, threw down his rifle and said he would not fire on the tenants. A more significant symptom is perhaps to be found in the fact that when it was intended to force the way for the Shorthand writer through the meeting at Mitchelstown, the men were taken from the ranks as they came, but those were selected as were known to be willing for such work. That this precaution was not superfluous was rendered clear enough when District Inspector Irwin turned upon the County Inspector when giving evidence and in effect charged him with deliberate lying to escape the consequences of his act.

Lady Brassey's death and burial in mid-ocean has excited a wonderful amount of interest here, as I have no doubt it caused a great deal of talk in Bombay. As the Brasseys were so recently in your midst you had special occasion for interest in Lady Brassey's voyage south. She will be greatly missed in London society, where there seems no one to take her place. The great charm of Lady Brassey's social gatherings was that you met there everybody worth knowing irrespective of party or other narrow considerations. The wonder has often been felt that she did not assume the *rôle* that was played by the late Frances Countess Waldegrave, but although her political sympathies were entirely with the Liberal Party she was far too Catholic and *spiritu*elle to be a mere Party leader. She was fitted by nature for something higher than presiding over an English political *salon*, which, as a rule, is more remarkable for its dulness than anything else.

The man who, in the House of Commons and out of it, says the most outrageous things is Mr. Cunningham Graham, M. P. He is famous for having been suspended because he spoke disrespectfully, not of the Equator, which would be misguided, but of the House of Lords, which is a great deal worse. His latest achievement is to spoil what was a really good remark when it was made in the American Senate by, I believe, Henry Clay. As the story was told to me, Senator Sumner was one day indulging in very strong language about the "Separatists" tendencies of Henry Clay, declaring that, like a rogue elephant, he preferred to live apart from the herd. "What is more ?" said the orator, "I foresee his career in the world to come. He will be too proud, too self-contained to form a part of or take a place in any existing institution in the regions to which he will most certainly go. What he will do will be to take with him a box of matches and a bag of sulphur and start a Hell of his own." Mr. Graham, on Wednesday night, had the good taste, when speaking in Scotland, to advise Mr. Chamberlain to provide some matches and a bag of sulphur and make a hot Parliament for himself. We shall come to Members of Parliament "cowhiding" one another after the old (and disreputable) American practice. Should this happen it is permissible to hope that the floggings will not be so far behind their originals, as Mr. Cunnigham Graham's allusion is inferior to the Washington smartness.

It is to be hoped, for the sake of the proprietors of the *Standard*, that the Paris correspondent of that paper did not pay much for the manifesto of the "Executive of the Indian Liberation Society," for it has fallen very flat. The reason, I suppose, is that people do not believe in its genuineness, and certainly it must be admitted that the document has a suspicious appearance. To attribute its authorship to Maharaja Dhuleep Singh is on the face of it absurd ; if the whole thing is not a hoax the "exiled chief," now living under the protection of Russia, cannot be congratulated on the person who was commissioned to draw up this curious "proclamation to the people of India," for his invocation to Allah would seem to imply that he is under the impression that the son of the Lion of the Punjab is a follower of the prophet Mahomed. The statement that the document was printed at what is called the Irish Secret Press suggests that this rigmarole is the production of some disaffected and imaginative Hibernian domiciled in the French Capital. I cannot find that Dhuleep Singh has many sympathisers in this country, even among those who helped him to squander his quite adequate allowance from the British Government, but that is not to be wondered at. Friends of that kind invariably leave a man when he falls upon evil days. But the wonder is that among the crowd of aspiring M. P.'s who are thirsting for fame or notoriety the Maharajah has not found one to champion his case in the the House of Commons. I happen to know that amongst public men of influence there are some who think that Duleep Singh has not been treated so liberally as he might properly have been by our Government, but his extraordinary conduct, first in starting for India with certain avowed objects and next in throwing himself into the arms of Russia after his declarations in the *Times* some four or five years ago, has alienated whatever sympathy they may have previously felt for him. A high official, not wholly unconcerned in Eastern affairs, said to me a few weeks ago that our Government made a great mistake in not detaining Duleep Singh when he placed himself in their power at Aden. Had they foreseen what has since happened they would, he thought, have done so. But I am not so sure of that. To have kept Dhuleep as a political *détenu* would have implied that the Government thought him a dangerous person in Europe, but by allowing or rather compelling him to come back they showed the world that there was no harm to be expected from any intrigues that he might endeavour to set on foot with the aid of England's enemies.

Considering how much the public attention is absorbed by the Irish question a surprising amount of interest is exhibited here in the revelations that are being brought to light in Paris, and, although our Continental neighbours may call us Pharasees and hypocrites, it is not unnatural that we should unfavourably compare a system under which the Madam Limousin should flourish with our own purer institutions. Victor Emmanuel used to say that he never refused anybody a cigarette or the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and recent experience almost seems to show that decorations are becoming nearly as cheap in this country. However, none can say that stars and ribands are disposed of in England as they are in some Continental countries, although our system of party government has established a practice of rewarding men which is almost as bad. In England a man who wants to be made a knight, a baronet, or what not, instead of employing intermediaries like Madame Limousin and her friend, subscribes very handsomely to the electioneering fund of the party to which he belongs. It is notorious that numbers of men now rejoicing in a handle to their name enjoy that honour, if it be an honour, solely to the liberality with which they have responded to the demands of political wire-pullers. That being the case, it hardly behoves us, when we hear of such misdeeds as those now being exposed in France, to lift up our hands in pious horror and to thank Heaven that we are not like those miserable and dishonest Frenchmen. But in spite of the temptation to make a little capital out of the Caffarel scandal I do not think we should have troubled ourselves much about the affair, but for the fact that two such notable personages as General Boulanger and M. Wilson are among those whose names are being freely made use of by the French papers in connection with the revelations. M. Wilson denies that he has any thing to answer for, and even were he involved it seems rather far-fetched for M. de Blonitz to hint that M. Grévy is meditating the resignation of the Presidency. It would indeed be surprising if such a great political event were to spring from so insignificant a cause, but nobody except the somewhat excitable Paris correspondent of the *Times* believes in the possibility of the thing.

With the return of the cold weather—and it is exceptionally severe just now—the unemployed are beginning to attract attention. Trafalgar Square is their rendezvous, and every day a large crowd of men and boys gather there before perambulating the principal quarters of the town. The other day they paid a visit to Bow Street Police Court, where a few of them were received as a deputation by the Chief Magistrate, Sir James Ingham, and properly rebuked by that most courteous of justices for their impertinence. To-day they threaten to invade the busiest parts of the City, and as they are sure to be joined by a large number of roughs and thieves, the police will have an anxious time. The usual Socialistic emblems, the black and the red flag, are carried by the Processionists, but the Socialist leaders have not hitherto publicly identified themselves with the movement, which will require careful watching on the part of the authorities of Scotland Yard if it is not to end in a repetition of the violent scenes which took place in the West End a year and three-quarters ago.

MILITARY NEWS.

GUNNER MICHAEL BYRNE, 5-1 North Irish Dn., R.A., was tried at a court-martial recently held in Bombay on the following two counts : firstly, that between the 8th and the 9th ultimo he broke out of and quitted the barracks at Colaba without permission ; and secondly, that he lost on the same date by neglect, his clothings and regimental necessaries, which it was his duty to have. He was found guilty of both the charges and sentenced by the court to 56 days imprisonment with hard labour. This sentence has been confirmed by the Brigadier-General commanding the district.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the corps of Royal Engineers are about to perpetuate the memory of their deceased comrade, General Gordon, the hero of Khartoum, by the erection of a large monument. The site selected is in front of the Royal Engineer Institute, at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VISCOUNT DOWNE has been selected to succeed Colonel R. S. Liddell in the command of the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE MACFARREN.

REUTER announces the death of Sir George Macfarren, who stood at the head of living English composers. The son of the late G. Macfarren, dramatic author, he was born in London on March 2, 1813, and was educated at the Royal Academy of Music. He was appointed member of the Board of Professors of the Academy, 1860, and of the Committee of Management of the same, in 1868. In 1875, upon the death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Macfarren succeeded him as principal chairman of the Committee, and one of the directors of the Royal Academy of Music. By the solicitation of the majority of the residents at Cambridge, he became a candidate for the vacant Professorship of Music in that University. An opposition was threatened by Dr. Wylde Gresham, Professor of Music, but the day before the election he withdrew, and Mr. Macfarren was unanimously elected on March 16, 1875, and created a Doctor of Music in the following month. He has since been created M.A. of Cambridge, and Mus. D. of Oxford. By a grace of the Senate the stipend attached to the professorship was raised to £200 per annum, and he annually delivers a course of lectures on music, in addition to examining candidates for degrees. During his occupation of the Chair of Music, a Board of Musical Studies has been established in the University, and two other musicians, who are changed yearly, have been associated with the Professor in examinations. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, May 24, 1883. Sir G. Macfarren has composed "The Devil's Opera," first performed at the Lyceum, in 1828 ; "Emblematical Tribute," at Drury Lane, on the Queen's marriage, in 1841 ; "Don Quixote," at Drury Lane, in 1846 ; "King Charles II.," at the Princess's in 1849 ; "Sleeper Awakened," at her Majesty's, in 1850 ; "Robin Hood," at her Majesty's, in 1860 ; "Freya's Gift," at Covent Garden, in 1863, on the Prince of Wales's marriage ; "Jessy Lea," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1863 ; "She Stoops to Conquer," at Covent Garden, in 1864 ; "Soldier's Legacy," at the Gallery of Illustration, in 1864 ; and "Helvellyn," at Covent Garden, in 1864 ; the oratorios of "St. John the Baptist," at Bristol Festival, 1873 ; "The Resurrection," at the Birmingham Festival, 1876 ; and "Joseph," at the Leeds Festival, 1877 ; overtures to "Merchant of Venice," "Romeo and Juliet," "Chevy Chase," "Don Carlos," and "Hamlet ;" Idyll in memory of Sir Sterndale Bennett ; symphonies ; sonatas for organ, for pianoforte, and for pianoforte and flute ; trio for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello ; quartets for bowed instruments and quintt for pianoforte, violin, viola, violoncello, and double bass ; cantatas—"Lenora," in 1851 ; "Mayday," in 1856 ; "Christmas," in 1859 ; and "Songs in a Cornfield," in 1868 ; "Outward Bound," in 1872 ; and "The Lady of the Lake," in 1877 ; songs from Tennyson's "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian Nights," and Kingsley's Poems ; and "Shakspere Songs" (Lyrics from the plays, for four voices), 1860-4 ; some hundreds of songs, duets, &c., and music for several dramatic pieces ; "Cathedral Service" in E flat, 1863 ; "Introits for the Holy Days and Seasons of the English Church," in 1866 ; several anthems, tunes in the "Anglican Hymn Book," and other collections ; also other church music. He has written analyses of oratorios, &c., for the Sacred Harmonic Society, in 1853-7 ; and of orchestral work for the Philharmonic in 1869-80 ; the lives of musicians in the "Imperial Dictionary of Universal Biography ;" "Rudiments of Harmony," 1860 (9th edition, 1882) ; "Six Lectures on Harmony," 1867 (3rd edition, 1882) ; "Counterpoint ; a Course of Practical Study," 1879 (4th edition, 1882). He has lectured at the Royal Institution, &c. He has arranged "Old English Ditties," 2 vols., 1857-80 ; "Moore's Irish Melodies," 1859 ; and "Scottish Ditties," 1860-81.

MOON-LIGHT BANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to request the Commanding Officers of the Regiments at present stationed in Bombay to favour us with an entertainment that goes by the name of a "moon-light band." ? The Officers, I believe, can have no reason to deny us the pleasure,—a pleasure not only to a selected few, but to the public at large.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 25. K. B.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,111,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 22nd Oct. 1887 ...	£8,037,300
Balance to be remitted from 23rd Oct. 1887 to 31st March, 1888	£8,076,700

SIR WILLIAM GULL, who has been spending his autumn holiday at Urrard House, near Pitlochry, has had a paralytic stroke. While out walking Sir William felt suddenly faint, and before he reached his house became so unwell that he required assistance. Sir William was without loss of time conveyed home, and medical men were summoned, when it was found that he was suffering from a paralytic stroke. The latest accounts received in Dundee last night state that Sir William is progressing favourably.

THE death is reported from Paris of the well-known impresario, Maurice Strakosch. He was a Moravian by birth, and was first destined for the operatic stage. Seeing, however, but little chance of distinction as a singer, he turned his attention to the piano. When in America he married Amalia Patti. M. Maurice Strakosch, was not slow to perceive the natural gifts of his little sister-in-law Adelina, then a child of four. He devoted himself for many years to her musical education, and it was under his auspices that Adelina Patti, after having made a marked success in the United States, first appeared in Europe at Covent Garden Theatre. M. Strakosch brought out amonng many others. Mdlle. De Belocca, Minnie Hank, Nikita, and Arnoldsen. He also accompanied Mdme. Christine Nilsson on several tours. It was only a few months ago that Strakosch published his memoris under the title of "Souvenirs d'un Impresari". He was sixty-three years old.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain J. L. Parfitt, arrived in Bombay harbour at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 14th October. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr E Potter
Mr and Mrs Collister
Dr W Duncan
Mrs Wilkins
Col and Mrs Atkinson
Miss Beddingfield
Mrs Pollen
Miss Kales
McHodgart
Mr and Mrs Wilson Bell
Mr J Gabe
Mr J H B Hillon
Mrs J Moulton
Mr A Taylor
Mr Newcomen
Miss Williams
Mrs Cooper
Miss Poole
Miss E B Hodgson
Mr Jas Faulds
Mr Bartholomeus
Mr J Pilkin
Mr Matthewson
Mr Williams
Mr Seymour
Mr Allen
Mrs Little
Mrs Riley
Mr Riddell
Mr and Mrs Shipp
Mr Little
Mr Charlton
Mr Conley
Miss A Brown
Mr H St J Keeller
Mr, Mrs and Miss Lines

FROM GIBRALTAR—Mr W Hogan.

FROM VENICE.

Col and Mrs Gordon
Col P Gordon
Mr and Mrs Appenzeller
Mr Richard Pile
Mr and Mrs Mason
Mr and Mrs J W Neill
Hon and Mrs Justice Scott
Mr G Cotton
Mrs and Miss Carsels
Mr and Mrs Targett
Capt Nicholls
Mr Komara
Mr F J Reid
Mr Nicholes
Rev H C Carlyon

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J P Thomas
Surg Maj Minto
Col J A Temple
Mr Hart Davis
Mr Kurpeles
Surg-Maj and Mrs Holmes
Mr G P Sanderson
Mr Bauer
Mr Ozanne
Mr A M Dunne
Mr F Kilvert
Mr H T Silcock
Mr H W Jones
Mr J P Grant
Mr H T Ross
Mr Burr
Mr Bancroft
Mr R. S. Brown
Mr Hartmann
Mr Ribbentrop
Mr L Borgel
Mr R C J Thomas
Mr G Herbst
Mr C Powell
Mr Jas Craik
Mr H C Cookson
Mr W G Goldney
Mr Puch
Mr E Short
Mr Woodroffe
Major Patch
Mr S ormont
Mr R Allan
Capt Lanchan
Mr J A Coghlan
Mr H P Evans
Mr J Inglis
Rev F C Cameron
Miss Cameron
Mr W E Parry
Mr and Mrs Whiteaway

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Bevan
Mr Bolton
Mr Peretts

FROM ADEN.

Lt and Mrs Jenkins
Mr Cavanagh
Mr Hasunjee Rustomjee
Mr B M Fernandes

The late arrival of the *Mail* was owing to delays caused by an accident to the low pressure valve spindle, to repair which the steamer was stopped for eight hours between Aden and Bombay.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE 7TH TO 14TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was invited to Balmoral on Wednesday, and dined with the Queen. Mr. Balfour proceeds to Dublin immediately.

A conference of the leaders of the Gladstonian party was held at Hawarden on Monday, at which were present, besides Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Mr. J. Morley, Lord Rosebery, Lord Wolverton, and Professor Stuart.

A Welsh Liberal Conference was held on Friday at Aberystwith, at which resolutions in favour of Church disestablishment and condemnatory of the Tithes Bill were adopted. At an evening meeting Lord Spencer spoke in advocacy of Mr. Gladstone's policy towards Ireland.

The first meeting of the newly-formed Welsh National Council was held on Saturday at Aberystwith, under the presidency of Mr. Rendel, M.P., when it was resolved to take action in the next Session of Parliament to obtain amendment of Welsh grievances.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., arrived in Belfast on Tuesday, and had a cordial reception. In the evening he addressed a Liberal Unionist meeting in opposition to Irish separation, and on Wednesday he spoke at another vast gathering.

The annual Mining Conference was opened on Tuesday at Edinburgh, Mr. Burt, M.P., who presided, said that the Mines Regulation Bill, notwithstanding its defects, was the greatest measure of the kind ever passed by Parliament.

A conference of Liberal Unionists was held at Bristol on Wednesday, when Mr. Courtney, M.P., Lord Ducie, and Mr. E. Wodehouse, M.P., were the principal speakers. At a dinner in the evening Lord Selborne spoke in opposition to a separate Parliament for Ireland.

Lady Brassey died from fever on board the yacht Sunbeam, on the voyage to Port Darwin, and was buried at sea.

George Fordham, the celebrated jockey, died on Wednesday, aged 50. Sir William Miller, formerly M.P. for Berwickshire, died on Monday, aged 78. The Rev. W. Thompson, of Belhelvie, died suddenly on Tuesday while addressing the Synod of the Established Church at Aberdeen. Mr. Grierson, General Manager of the Great Western Railway, died on Friday, aged 60. General Sir Arthur Beecher died last week, aged 71.

Serious apprehensions are entertained that the gunboat Wasp has been lost with all hands in the China seas, she being long overdue at Shanghai whither she was bound.

Three survivors of the crew, of the Matthew Cay, steamer, which foundered off Cape Finisterre, were landed at Plymouth on Monday, the remaining 16 of the crew having been drowned.

A boiler explosion occurred on Wednesday at an ironworks at Brierley-hill, causing the death of six men, and severe injuries to many others.

Two Socialist orators attempted to address a meeting at Lowestoft on Sunday, but they were interrupted by the crowd, and were only preserved by the police from ill-treatment.

A man has been committed for trial for placing a large stone on the rails at Heighington, near Lincoln, endangering the safety of an express train which passed over it.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the men killed in the riot at Mitchelstown on September 9, concluded on Wednesday with a verdict of wilful murder against the police officer in command and several of his men.

The coroner's inquest on the body of a man killed during an eviction at Coolgreany resulted on Wednesday in a verdict of wilful murder against the emergency man who fired the shot, and Captain Hamilton, the agent for the estate.

The usual fortaighty meeting of the National League was held in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., presiding. The chairman and Mr. Healy, M.P, anticipated that the Land Commissioners would not make sufficient reductions of rents, and advised tenants to reject them, if unsatisfactory.

The hunting stud of Captain Steed, of Clonsilla, were poisoned on Saturday by some ingredient being mixed with their food, and some of them have died.

A National League meeting was held at Kilrush on Sunday in defiance of the police. Similar meetings were held in other places.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., addressed a meeting in Dublin on Monday, and exulted in the defeat of the Government prosecutions. Mr. Rowntree, M.P., and other visitors from England also spoke in denunciation of the Government.

Eight men charged with being concerned in the murder of Head Constable Whelehan at Liscoonvarna have been committed for trial.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. S. F. Mackenzie, Mad. Est. ; Principal I.G. of Hospitals ; B. P. Rooke, Bo. Ret. ; Sir Graham Briggs ; Sir W. Miller ; Genl. C. H. Morris, R.A., C.B. ; Major J. M. Joy ; Col. W. Campbell ; Capt. C. S. Foote ; Capt. T. Williamson ; Capt. the Hon. F. Charteris, R.N. ; Capt. P. A. Arkwright, R.N. ; Mr. J. O. Parker ; Mr. J. Grierson ; Mr. J. Baxendell ; Mr. George Fordham ; Lady Brassey.

THE Bulgarian elections, which were held on Sunday last, have been a decided success for the Government, and the result is considered to have strengthened the position of Prince Ferdinand.

General Caffarel, who held a position in the French War Office, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of trafficking in decorations. The scandal in Paris arising from this arrest forms at present the chief topic of discussion in that capital. Many other arrests have been made, and insinuations of complicity are put forth affecting well-known statesmen and officials.

In a speech at Dunkirk by the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia to the officers of a steamship in which he had been a passenger he declared the strong regard of the Russian people for France and their desire to oust the German influence in Russia. Attempts have been made to minimize the utterance, but the German Press regard it as having been seriously spoken.

The apprehended death of the Emperor of Morocco, and the probability of that event being followed by a popular outbreak of Mahomedan fanaticism, has induced the foreign Powers to send vessels of war to Morocco for the protection of their respective subjects.

The King of Servia is still at Vienna, and the Queen has left for Florence. The political differences of King Milan and his consort still exist, and it is believed that, notwithstanding the result of the recent elections in Servia, M. Ristics will still remain in office.

A recent enactment of the Turkish Government requiring all Mahomedan subjects to serve five years in the army is causing great excitement at Janina and the neighbouring districts, where the Albanians threaten to resist the conscription.

A Socialist named Moreau was tried at Brussels on Saturday, and was sentenced to imprisonment for incitement to resist the law. A Socialist appeal for a display of popular sympathy with the accused met with no response.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SCANDALS.

THE military scandals in France, mention of which has been made in Reuter's telegrams, has created great excitement throughout the country Several Generals and a number of ladies are implicated in the affair, the central figure being Mme Limousin, the mistress of an ex-Minister of War

HOW THE SCANDALS WERE DISCOVERED.

The story of the discovery of the scandals is told as follows in the *Galignani's Messenger* :—

From inquiries instituted it appears that Mme. Limousin offered several persons to make use of her influence with political and military notabilities to obtain from them the Cross of the Legion of Honour. They were to pay her a certain sum in return for her services. A detective, in the character of an ambitious silk merchant, waited upon her, and urged as a title to the honour that he was a large employer of labour at St Etienne (Loire). He was introduced by Mme. Limousin to General Caffarel, who occupied the post of sous-chef at the Ministry of War, and who immediately promised to do his utmost to secure a decoration for him. M. Goron, Deputy-Chief of the detective department, thereupon went to Mme. Limousin's apartment and seized the whole of her correspondence which fully confirmed his previous suspicions. It proved conclusively that General Caffarel, who was pecuniarily embarrassed, bartered his influence for the purpose of securing the much coveted

replied to the dispatch! What could he mean? Was he coming post haste to Paris to ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm? Surmise was the uppermost feeling, when, just as Ministers were about to separate in sheer despair, a telegram was brought in. It was in cypher, and from General Boulanger, but so brief that no time was lost in mastering its contents. Dated Clermont Ferrand, 10.45 A. M., it ran thus:—"Returned this morning. Unable to procure the numbers of the journals to which you allude. Please send them to me." So the commander of the 13th Army Corps, who had been moving from place to place in the discharge of his duties, had not even seen the newspapers which had created such a stir. His time had been so much devoted to the inspection of other columns that he had had no leisure for these. There was nothing more to be said, and Ministers had no recourse but to betake themselves to their respective *dejeuners* with what appetite they might. This was the last answer they expected. I presume that by this time a parcel of newspapers neatly folded, and with the obnoxious passages carefully marked, is on its way to Clermont Ferrand. General Ferron is to be left to deal with General Boulanger as he may think proper. If General Boulanger admits the soft impeachment, he will have been guilty of the serious offence of criticising his superior, the Minister of War, and the loss of his post as commander of the 13th Army Corps might be the result. Whether he would be much cast down by such a termination of his chronic feud with General Ferron is a subject on which it would, perhaps, be indiscreet to enlarge, but General Boulanger likes Paris, and after all no Cabinet can last for ever.

GENERAL BOULANGER DECLARES THE REPORT OF THE INTERVIEW TO BE CORRECT.

A Paris telegram, dated Oct. 13, says:—General Ferron, Minister of War, deeming General Boulanger's reply to his telegram insufficient, on account of the newspapers alluded to having reached Clermont Ferrand, has sent another telegram to the General demanding a definite affirmative or negative reply as to whether the words attributed to him are correct or not. In case the answer should not prove satisfactory, disciplinary measures will, it is understood, be adopted against him.

Paris, October 13, midnight.—General Boulanger has telegraphed this evening from Clermont Ferrand to General Ferron that he did hold the language attributed to him by the newspapers.

ARREST OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

General Boulanger's reply to General Ferron's second telegram, in which the ex-Minister of War admitted having used the words attributed to him, reached the War Office at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 14. General Ferron replied at 7 o'clock by a telegram, couched in the following terms:—

"I place you under 30 days close arrest. Confirmation follows by letter."

During the entire period of his detention General Boulanger, according to the rules of the service, will be replaced in his command by another General.

CONDEMNATION OF GENERAL CAFFAREL.

General Caffarel is 58 years of age. On being questioned by the Minister of War prior to his arrest, he confessed that he was so overwhelmed with debt that he had lost his head, and had used his official position as a means of righting himself in a pecuniary sense. His salary is only £600 a year, and he resides in shabby apartments, leaving his family destitute.

The members of the Court of Inquiry into General Caffarel's case have unanimously decided that the General should be placed on the retired list for dishonourable conduct. General Ferron will submit to President Grevy a decree carrying out this decision.

GENERAL D'ANDLAU'S CAREER.

M. Goron has despatched detectives about Paris and the provinces in search of the General d'Andlau. It is affirmed, by the way, that the yearly average of General d'Andlau's winnings at the Jockey Club amounted to £1,200. He had lost all his property in the crash of the Union Generale, and his pension and his pay as Senator were the only solid income he possessed. He had been a very distinguished officer. He fought well in the Crimea and in Italy, brought to Paris the Austrian flags taken at Solferino, and was afterwards sent as military attache to Vienna. In his reports he predicted the eventual defeat of the Austrians by the Prussians, and it was he who did so much to damage Bazaine after the capitulation of Metz. His letters and books were widely read, and he was a prominent witness at the trial. Since 1876 he has represented the Department of the Oise in the Senate.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent writes:—General d'Andlau on his side is still *perdu*, and it is supposed that he may be hiding with one of his relatives in the country. The prevailing idea is that he will keep out of the way until Parliament reassembles, and then try to carry matters with a high hand. Meanwhile, half the detectives in Paris are playing a veritable game of hide-and-seek. Three or four policemen are stationed in the neighbourhood of the Senator-General's abode, while the same number are keeping an eye on the Jockey Club. M. de Persin, who formerly reigned as a Prefect, cannot move out in any direction without being watched in his character of a devoted nephew of consigned the missing man. Other policemen have been to the law courts, and for all I know to the Luxembourg Garden, a favourite promenade of certain Conscript Fathers, with, however, as sometimes transpires, any but fatherly intentions. People continue to be amazed and horrified by graphic stories of the Comte d'Andlau's "transactions." He is actually said to have made a bishop, pocketing as a reward for his pious task a matter of 500*l*. Then there is a whisper that he once got a man into the equally sacred precincts of the Jockey Club for a consideration of 2000*l*. It was four times his fee for the bishopric—a circumstance which, if true, will prove that the Episcopal bench is not so difficult of attainment as a club. But the Jockey Club need not triumph. If report be correct, General d'Andlau twice received 4000*l*. for the ribbon of the Legion of Honour—a price that casts the Jockey tariff nowhere. Then he was very clever in securing comfortable places for his political supporters. He procured for them *bureaux de tabac* without number, and it is to his fame as an active patron that his popularity in the Oise is mainly attributed. Indeed, he was liked everywhere—and most of all at the Jockey Club.

THE PERSONS IN PRISON.

Though the police have not (says the *Standard* correspondent) been able to lay their hands on General D'Andlau accused of having received large bribes for his services in procuring the Cross of the Legion of Honour for several persons, they have arrested Madame des Preaux de St Sauveur, accused of being an accomplice of Madame de Rattazzi in the case of M. Renaud, who paid ten thousand francs to that woman to obtain the Red Ribbon. The maiden name of this woman, now over fifty years old, was Costard. She married M. de St Sauveur only about eighteen months ago, but before that her name was mixed up with the scandal concerning the army contract of 1870. Relative to the arrest of Madame de Rattazzi some people have imagined that she was no other than the well known widow of the celebrated Italian statesman, Rattazzi, or at least one of her relations. That amiable lady, who is now Madame de Rute, has, however, sent a circular letter to the press correcting the error fallen into by some, and stating that the only member of the Rattazzi family in France is her daughter, Isabelle Roma Rattazzi.

As for Madame Limouzin, the more the police examine into her case the more disgraceful does her conduct appear to have been. When a dupe anxious to obtain the Cross of the Legion of Honour was discovered by one of her numerous male or female hunters he was invited to. Madame Limouzin's house, where that woman assured him that with her influence with such men as M. Wilson, General Boulanger, Thibaudin, Caffarel, and others, she could insure the success of an application for that honour. She used, it is affirmed to pretend that she would for herself require nothing but a souvenir, but that the other personages named by her had to be paid very highly. It generally happened that a bargain was made and the money paid, but more often than not the dupes consulted the *Journal Officiel* in vain to find their names among those nominated Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour. Most of those who were thus swindled have preferred to keep silent, but some of them have complained to the police.

Every day (says the *Times* correspondent) fresh arrests take place, and those who at present seem most seriously compromised will to-morrow probably appear quite innocent. Every new arrest brings before the public persons much more guilty than those previously arrested. Thus, for instance, General d'Andlau seems more seriously involved than General Caffarel, notwithstanding the discovery of the mobilisation plan among the papers of the latter. Thus also Madame de St Sauveur, just arrested, seems to have done more mischief than Madame Limouzin herself. But, putting aside these persons and their intrigues, more important questions are involved in this deplorable affair.

PRESIDENT GREVY AND THE SCANDALS.

The *Soir* states that President Grevy has sent a request to M. Rouvier and General Ferron to visit him at the Elysee this evening, the President desiring to confer with the Ministers immediately on his arrival.

DECORATIONS AT A DISCOUNT.

Nowhere has there been (says *Galignani*) a greater flutter caused by the Caffarel revelations than among the members of the Council of the Legion of Honour. The discovery that a large number of persons who have done nothing whatever to deserve the decoration have obtained the Cross has led several of the most influential members of the Council to consider what means can be adopted to remedy so unsatisfactory a state of things. It is probable that the subject will be brought before the next meeting of the Council, and in the meanti me it is said that twenty two decorated persons have been forbidden to wear their ribbons.

FORDHAM, THE JOCKEY.

On Wednesday evening, Oct. 12, at 6-15. George Fordham, the popular jockey, died at his residence, Slough, from consumption. For several days past he had been sinking rapidly, and his death was generally regarded as only a matter of days. Until the late Fred Archer reached the zenith of his fame, no jockey—not even the Chifneys, the Buckles, or the Days—so strongly impressed himself upon the public mind as George Fordham. Unlike Archer, whose career was as short as it was brilliant, Fordham's association with the Turf extended over thirty years and although he may have made mistakes, and even been guilty of ebullition of temper, George Fordham's greatest enemy, if he ever had one, could not point to a single instance where he had been a party to a dishonourable action, or where it had even been suggested that his conduct had been contaminated by fraud.

HIS RACING CAREER.

In the opinion of many experienced judges (says a sporting correspondent), no man who made race-riding a profession—not excepting Fred Archer—exhibited great cleverness in deceiving opponents as to the merit of his mounts, whilst he repeatedly exhibited a fertility of resource truly surprising. In early life he was apprenticed to Dick Drewitt, the Lewes trainer, and it was while in that employment he made his first appearance in public. This was in 1850, when he was put on the back of the two-year-old filly Isabella in the Feather Plate at Brighton on October 24. The filly was second favourite at 5 to 2 against, but finished last in a field of six. The weight she carried was 5 stone, but it is worthy of note that at this period Fordham turned the scale 3 st. 8lb. He had his first winning mount at the same rendezvous on October 9, 1851, being at the time thirteen years old. The race was the Trial Stakes, and Fordham, on Mr. Drewitt's two-year-old chesnut colt Hampton, won by two lengths in a field of nine. Fordham sprang suddenly into prominence in 1853, when he won the Cambridgeshire on Little David from a field of thirty-nine. The winner led from start to finish, and was so full of running at the close that he carried his diminutive rider into the town before he could be stopped. The following year Fordham steered Epaminondas to victory in the Chester Cup. From 1855 to 1863 inclusive, Fordham stood at the head of the list of winning jockeys; but in the following year this position was occupied by Grimshaw. In 1865 he was once again at the top of the list; but in 1866 Keynan held the premier position. In the ensuing three years Fordham was leading, and in 1871 he was also to the fore—this being the last year that he figured at the top. The greatest number of successes he ever scored in one year was in 1862, his record for that season showing 165 wins.

HIS RETURN TO THE TURF.

Owing to failing health, Fordam did not appear in the saddle in 1876 and 1877, but his popularity did not desert him, as when he reappeared in 1878 he was heartily welcomed back to the scene of his former exploits, and when he won his first race at Newmarket, the place rang with applause from all ranks. The race was the Brothy Plate at the Craven Meeting, and his mount was Count Lagrange's Pardon. The flattering reception he received encouraged George, who soon rode in quite his old form again, but he discovered that a new star had risen during his retirement, and for a time his achievements were eclipsed by those of Archer. In 1880, however, he ran Archer very closely for the premier position in the list of winning jockeys; but the following year he was passed by both T. Cannon and Wood. Still he won in stakes that year—at five furlongs, £6952; six furlong's £2435; one mile, £8734; one mile and a quarter, £952; one mile and a half, £4465; and two miles, £2053. The races he won included the One Thousand Guineas, the Oakes, the Grand Prize of Paris, the Great Northamptonshire Stakes, the Newmarket Spring Handicap, the Gold Vase at Ascot, and Shrewsbury Cup.

HIS RACING PATRONS.

Most of these successes were gained in the Grafton scarlet of Mr. Crawford and the blue and yellow of Mr. L. de Rothschild, who invariably gave Fordham the mount in preference to any other jockey, even though he had at times to carry overweight. We may add that at this time he could go to the scale at 7st 8lb—a very useful riding weight for a man of his age. Towards the end of the year 1881 some disagreement took place between Fordham and the Duchess, which led to his resigning the scarlet Jacket, and cap. The exact nature of the "split" never transpired but popular sympathy was with the jockey, and with such a substantial leading master as Mr. Leopold Rothschield he could afford to do without even the Duchess of Montrose's condescension. Time brought him his revenge and no victory, perhaps gave him greater satisfaction than when he beat Corrie Roy for the Jockey Club Cup in 1883 by a head on Ladislas.

THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

In 1882 we find Fordham third in the list of winning mounts, with a total of 77 successes, and more than once he showed that he had lost none of that art which had rendered him famous long before the majority of the present school were even thought of. No event of particular note fell to his share this year, but in 1883 he rode the winners of the One Thousand Guineas, Ascot Stakes, and the Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, and Jockey Club Cups, the first of these successes being gained in the colours of his old master, M. Lefevre, and although indifferent health necessitated his absence from the saddle at various times for thirteen weeks, he tried with S. Loates for third place with 77 wins out of 261 mounts—a much better average than his younger rival.

HIS LAST RACE.

In 1884, however, Fordham dropped out of public notice. He rode on only a couple of occasions, when he wore the racing jacket of Mr Leopold de Rothschild at Lewes and Windsor, and the prediction then made that the last had been seen of the veteran horseman in the saddle in public proved too true. His last public mount was Aladdin, whom he rode in the Park Plate, at Windsor, on August 14, 1884, and his last winning mount was on Brag, for the Brighton Cup in 1883. During his career he had ridden a total of 2587 winners, as against 2747 credited to Archer.

HIS STYLE AND SEAT.

Fordham possessed every attribute that a great jockey should have as such patience, exquisite hands, first-class nerve consummate judgment, and a thorough comprehension of the animal under him. He could ride a race and win by a head, and yet have a stone in hand. His habit of gammoning oppositing jockeys, by appearing to be beaten, and then, when they had eased their mounts, coming with one run and beating them on the post, gained for him the nickname of "The Kid," while his famous rushes caused him to be also styled "the Demon." He only feared two jockeys—Tom Aldcroft and Tom Chaloner—but in later years, and with failing health he became rather nervous, and he took a particular dislike to Tattenham Corner; indeed, he persistently declined to ride on dangerous courses. Many old racegoers consider that they can remember nothing better than his handling of Formosa in the Two Thousand Guineace of 1868, and of Petronel for the same race of 1880. Both these horses were ridden without the use of either whip or spur. When Martin rode Don Juan in his last exercise gallop before the Cesarewitch of 1883, the owner and his friends lost heart, for they began to think he was not good enough, Fordham got on the horse and rode him a gallop, and said it was all moonshine—the horse was sure to win. He advised Martin at the last moment to surrender his whip, in order that he might not be distracted by his effort to use it when, as Fordham anticipated, the criticle struggle between Hackness and Don Juan took place as they breasted the hill at the end of the Rowley Mill. The merit to Don Juan's victory was, as the race proved due of Fordham's judgment. Fordham had by no means a taking seat; in fact, it was ugly at times, though this was due to the careless manner in which he used to sit his horse when going down to the starting-post. He had, too, a most inartistic way of finishing, but the moment he put his shoulders up it was the signal that he had the race in hand. He had a very bad memory for telling you how a race was run, and the reporters who sought information from him could get nothing beyond the words, "Well, we waited at the post, you see; and the flag fell, you see; and then we were off, and then you see I was in front, and I won, you see." That was all he knew, except what he had in hand. He hardly ever made a mistake in that estimate.

A HEAVY GAMBLER.

At one time George gambled heavily, especially when he rode for Mr. Graham, and he won a great stake over The Drummer when that horse won the Great Metropolitan, and again when Sabinus won both this race and the City and Suburban. When at the close of 1875 he retired—it was thought for good he was no donbt a wealthy man, and but for his unfortunate speculations, to which we have already referred, the turf would probably have known him no more.

THE JOCKEY'S PRIVATE LIFE.

Fordham was twice married, and is survived by his wife and son (who is now a brewer at Burton-on-Trent), and two daughters, and a little girl, May Lydia Fordham, his only child by his second wife.

HIS END.

Poor Fordham could see his latter end rapidly approaching. Writing to his son on the 1st of September, thanking him for some photos, the latter had had copied for him, he said:—"I am every day getting weaker." His son always held his father in the highest esteem, and a visit to his private sitting rooms at his residence at Burton bear testimony of this, for the walls are literally covered with a variety of photos, paintings, &c., of his father, some in one dress and some in another.

THE LATE LADY BRASSEY.

The announcement of the death of the late Lady Brassey, which occurred at sea on September 14, while on a voyage from Australia to Mauritius, was telegraphed to England from Port Elizabeth. At the time of her death the Sunbeam was seven days sail from Port Darwin—about a thousand miles—and it was imperative the last rites should be observed in mid-ocean. The *Times*, in announcing her death, says:—

The late Lady Brassey was of a remarkably adventurous disposition, with a great predilection for travel, both by land and sea. It was always her custom to make copious notes of the principal incidents of her journey and the impressions produced on her mind by what she had seen. She wielded a light and facile pen, and all her books descriptive of her various travels are marked by great naturalness and a singularly graceful and charming style. In 1876 Lord and Lady Brassey undertook a voyage round the world in their yacht the Sunbeam. The account of this famous "Voyage in the Sunbeam" was not originally intended for publication, but was compiled merely with a view to interest her father and her own home circle. The notes, which afterwards took shape as a volume, were despatched to England from time to time from the various ports at which the Sunbeam touched. Subsequently, copies were made for a few private friends, and at length her ladyship was prevailed upon to publish the account of her voyage in book form, which she did in 1878. The work had an instant success, and in a very short time it had passed through four editions. An abridged edition appeared in 1879; an adaptation for school and class reading in 1880; while in 1881 Messrs. Longmans and Co. issued a complete edition at 6d., in paper covers, which has had an enormous circulation. Lady Brassey was invested by the King of the Sandwich Islands with the Order of Kapiolani, in recognition of her description of his kingdom and of the hospitality extended to him at Lord Brassey's seat, Normanhurst Castle, in July, 1881. Before her voyage of 11 months in the Sunbeam Lady Brassey had travelled in the east of Europe and in the United States. She printed, for private distribution only, "The Fight of the Meteor," being a recital of two cruises in the Mediterranean and travels in the East; and in 1872 she issued an account of "A Voyage in the Ethen," which describes her trip to Canada and the United States. In 1880 deceased wrote and published her "Sunshine and Storm in the East; or Cruises to Cyprus and Constantinople"—a narrative full of graphic touches of description, both of character and scenery. A sumptuous edition of this work was issued, with two maps and 114 illustrations, engraved by Pearson, chiefly from drawings by the Hon. A. Y. Bingham, with a cover from an original design by Gustave Doro. In 1882, Captain Stuart-Wortley executed and published a series of photographs upon "Tahiti," the letterpress being contributed by Lady Brassey. Recently Lord and Lady Brassey were travelling in Australia and New Zealand, where they were warmly received by the inhabitants of the chief colonial towns. The deceased took a great interest in many humanitarian movements, and she was mainly instrumental in establishing centres of the St. John Ambulance Association. In November, 1881, she was elected a Dame Chevaliere of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Lady Brassey will be especially mourned in Hastings and the surrounding district where she and Lord Brassey have for many years taken a keen interest in the welfare of all classes and the various public institutions connected with the locality. Lord Brassey left England in the Sunbeam on November 19, 1886, and was joined by Lady Brassey at Bombay, whither ladyship had travelled by P. and O. steamer, on January 3. Lord and Lady Brassey's son and three daughters were also on board the yacht. Her ladyship had been unwell for some time before she left this country, and it was hoped that a long voyage such as her ladyship so much enjoyed, and which she had more than once before accomplished, would completely restore her. After a tour of six weeks through India, Lord and Lady Brassey embarked in the Sunbeam and proceeded to Ceylon, Rangoon, Moulmein, Singapore, British North Borneo, Macassar, and thence to Albany in the Western Australia. After a stay at Albany, the Sunbeam went to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Rockhampton, Cooktown, Thursday Island, and Port Darwin. At the time of Lady Brassey's death the Sunbeam was on her way to Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope. It was Lady Brassey's intention to leave the yacht at the Cape and return home by mail steamer. When the sad occurrence took place the Sunbeam was seven days' sail from Port Darwin, about 1,000 miles, and it was imperative that the last rites should be observed in mid-ocean. Lord Brassey and family are now on their way home in the Sunbeam, which is expected to reach England at the end of November or beginning of December.

THE HUGHES-HALLETT SCANDAL.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* expresses the opinion that the Rochester Conservatives have erred grievously in condoning Colonel Hughes-Hallett's offence thinking that by doing so they have committed a great injury to public morality. *England*, a weekly Tory journal owned by Mr Ashmead Bartlett, treats in detail with this matter. After a rabid attack on the *Pall Mall Gazette* comes a statement of the other side from a correspondent who had interviewed Colonel Hughes-Hallett. Asked if he had taken any steps against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he replied—In what way can I take steps except by prosecuting that paper for libel? to do which would inevitably result in the appearance of ladies on both sides in the pillory of the witness-box which in the case of the most important one I am bound in honour to prevent. My lips are consequently sealed and my hands tied, and I have to suffer in the judgment of the outside public, who have only heard one side of the question, and have only learned half-truths. The charges of having had designs on Miss Selwyn's fortune he characterised as monstrous. It was "emphatically false" that he had induced her to make a will in his favour. What happened, he said, was this:—Miss Selwyn learning that should she die intestate her fortune would go to her next-of-kin, viz, her brother and sister, expressed herself as most anxious to avert such a catastrophe. She consulted me in the matter, and I told her that if her mind was made up she would have to make a will. Beyond a bequest of £3000 to a lady, £1000 to a gentleman, and £100 to her maid, I know nothing whatever of the contents of the proposed will. "Can you account," asked the correspondent, "for this persistent attack of extraordinary exposure of family matters?" "Say rather persistent persecution. The answer is simple—first on political grounds on the part of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to oust me from the hard held Conservative seat at Rochester, and secondly, I fear, *animus* on the part of certain parties on the other side, not so much as regard recent matters as the result of a long-standing animosity against me." "Is it true that you challenged Captain Selwyn?" "Ridiculous; it was his place to challenge me. What I did was to place myself at his disposal, should he have any wish or any inclination to call me out." "I am told, Colonel, that you are a good shot?" "With a rifle, no; with a pistol, yes. I have practised a great deal in my time. I would not give much for any man's chances standing at a distant of twelve paces if I meant business." "You mean—?" "If I meant to hit my man. But in this case I, of course, intended to fire in the air, and I distinctly told this to my envoy, who is a very distinguished officer, and who can bear me out in what I state."

RESIGNATION OF THE BRITISH MINISTER TO PERSIA.

Vanity Fair announces that, in consequence of ill health Sir Ronald Thomson has resigned the post of Minister of Persia. This is no ordinary loss to her Majesty's service, the fact being that, owing to a combination of circumstances, it is simply impossible adequately to replace the retiring Minister—more especially at the present moment, when troubles loom so heavily and so imminently in Afghanistan, where Ayoub Khan has only to establish a footing to set the whole country ablaze. Sir R. Thomson's connection with Persia dates from the year 1848, he having been appointed Attache there the same month of that year as the present Shah ascended the throne. Sir Ronald, who is perhaps the finest Persian scholar in the world, accompanied the Shah, at the desire of the latter, throughout his first visit to Europe, and is His Majesty's intimate friend, enjoying, as such, an influence at the Persian Court altogether greater than that which would be accorded to an ordinary Minister. The Legation in Persia is in a large degree paid for by the Indian Treasury, and, as the Minister at Teheran was formerly an Indian official, Anglo-Indians are somewhat apt to criticise adversely a Foreign Office Minister in Persia. It has been Sir Ronald Thomson's good fortune however to have won the confidence of successive Indian Governments quite as thoroughly as that of the department under which he served. Indeed, the Indian authorities sought to confer a distinction upon him a very long time before the idea occurred to the Foreign Office. Regretting that the Statutes of the Star of India forbade his becoming a Member (for he had not served in India), the India Office suggested to the Foreign Office that the latter department should name Mr. Thompson a C.B. The reply, conceived in the narrowest spirit of bureaucratic jealousy, was that the Foreign Office knew when and how to reward its own servants. Again, during the Afghan War Lord Lytton expressed his regret that Mr. Thomson was ineligible for the K.C.S.I., and appointed him a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Several persons will no doubt nominate themselves as Sir R. Thomson's most suitable successor; but, according to precedent, Lord Salisbury's choice will most probably fall on Mr. Egerton, C.B., Her Majesty's Minister *ad interim* at Paris, who has had some Eastern experience both at Constantinople and at Cairo.

PROCLAMATION BY DHULEEP SINGH AND DJEMEL EDDIN.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* has obtained possession of the proof-sheet of the following mischievous document, which is being printed in the English, Hindoo, and French languages, at what is called the Irish Secret Press here. Though the person from whom he received it would not give him the signatures, it is the work of Dhuleep Singh and Djemel Eddin, to the former of whom the first thousand copies are to be despatched to-morrow:—

PROCLAMATION TO THE NATIVES OF BRITISH INDIA.

Brothers,—The all-important and long-expected crisis is drawing near at hand. The hour is approaching when you will be called upon by your exiled Chiefs to wipe out the wrongs and injuries inflicted on you by the myrmidons of England; and to that call we are sure you will heartily respond, if yours be the spirit of true men and the devotion of heroes.

We, who have the honour of addressing you on this auspicious occasion are only the precursors of men who are pre-eminently fitted to be your leaders, and who at the present moment are diplomatically engaged in winning to your cause the active sympathy of more than one of the European States in order that when the tocsin shall have sounded you will not be found either friendless or defenceless. Owing to the untiring exertions of these agents, the moral and material support of one of the Great Powers is already assured us and well-founded hopes are entertained that we can secure assistance of a similar kind in other quarters as well.

Meanwhile, we of the advanced guard, who have been compelled, through fraud or force, by England to leave our native land—despoiled of our possessions and deprived of everything that was lawfully our own—have constituted ourselves into an Executive Committee, the object of which is your speedy deliverance from the British yoke. We do not purpose compromising the neutrality of the great and friendly Empire under whose flag we live by committing on its soil any overt acts on your behalf; but we are not the less resolved to do all in our power to come to your relief. For that purpose we are amply provided with the necessary financial means. With these means at our disposal we will be enable to dispatch our emissaries very shortly to British India, with instructions to preach in secret a holy war against the invader and the embezzler. Our envoys, who have been promised the co-operation of several of the Sheiks among you, will organise clubs, and spread over the country as large a network of disaffected associations as possible. Such a step as this is absolutely necessary, for if we must attain our ends we can only do so by organisation. When all these preliminary preparations shall have been completed and a proper provision of war material be supplied you, your lawful Chiefs will return, to work out your emancipation, accompanied by several hundred European officers of high rank, who have already laid their swords and services at our disposal. In addition to this, we have, as is already stated, one of the Great powers of the Continent at our back, and with the aid of that Power we have no reason to doubt of the ultimate success of our movement.

Natives of British India, awake from your terpor, and prove to the whole world that you shall no longer be the dupes of English merchants and the slaves of English governors! Remember the outrages and insults heaped on your own heads, as well as on those of your forefathers, by the Englishman, from the first moment when he set foot on Hindoo soil down to the present day! Remember that he reached his present position of superiority by wading through oceans of Indian blood! Remember that he laid hands on our country for his own selfish ends; that he went among you, not to ameliorate your position, but to crush you under his iron heel, in order that he might the more easily despoil you of your goods for his own comfort and aggrandisement! Remember the artificial famines he caused, the jugglery he adopted as his rule of conduct, the massacres he perpetrated, and the all but intolerable insolence which characterises him in his every dealing with you and yours! Remember all these wrongs when the day of reckoning arrives! Remember them, most of all, even now when you are appealed to do hasten the inevitable combat which must end in his utter defeat and annihilation! Awake, then, for Fatherland; and may Allah defend the right!

Given under our hands at Moscow (Russia), on this the 29th day of September, 1887 (Christian calendar).

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE INDIAN LIBERATION SOCIETY.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER IN IRELAND.

Some correspondence on the Irish question has been published in Belfast between Mr. Gladstone and Captain M'Calmont, M. P., for East Antrim. In the opening letter, written from Larne on the 12th of September, Captain M'Calmont asks Mr. Gladstone if the statement made by Mr. Dillon at Mitchelstown on the 9th of September that, "the day of the Irish people is dawning—a day when all the forces existing in Ireland, whether armed or unarmed, will be at the command of the representatives of the people of Ireland"—expresses the right honourable gentleman's present views concerning the direction of civil and military power in Ireland under Home Rule government, or whether it would be his intention to continue them under the control of the Imperial Parliament." To this Mr. Gladstone replies:—

"It is not my custom to adopt words of others instead of my own; nor can I say whether Mr. Dillon in the words you quote intended any reference to the defensive forces in the country; but I am not aware of any desire to depart from the provisions of the Irish Government Bill of 1886 in relation to the defence of Ireland as a portion of the empire'."

Writing again on the 2nd inst., Captain M'Calmont says:—

"I have to thank you for your courteous reply to my letter of the 12th ult., and to apologize for delay in making an acknowledgment of it. At the same time I regret that you did not see your way clear to accept or repudiate the clear and pronounced statement concerning which I took the liberty of addressing you. I gather, however, from your note that you are not more disposed now than you were in 1886 to hand over the control of the civil and military forces in Ireland to the tender mercies of those eighty-six gentlemen who form a staunch section of your supporters in the present Parliament; thus showing a marked difference of opinion between yourself and, in the person of Mr. Dillon, one of your ablest colleagues. As this is a matter of considerable importance, I propose sending a copy of this correspondence to the press, and thus afford information to the Loyalists of Ireland which they will receive with intense satisfaction."

On the following day Mr. Gladstone replied:—

"The terms of your letter require me to say that I adhere to the reply which I sent you; but I do not accept any responsibility with respect to the comment you have made upon it. As you propose to publish the correspondence, I will be obliged by your including the present note."

MR. BRIGHT ON GLADSTONIAN TACTICS.

Mr. Bright has addressed the following letter to the *Scotsman* with reference to the tactics of Mr. Gladstone's supporters:—

Melrose, Oct. 11, 1877.

Sir,—You have often commented on the tactics pursued by the followers of Mr. Gladstone. I will ask you to inform the multitude of your readers and the professing Liberals of Scotland what course is being taken by the party which in London is allied with our late eminent leader and with Mr. Parnell, A correspondent of mine writes to me from London, and a leaflet of which I send you a copy is being widely circulated from house to house in some of the constituencies of the metropolis. He says that one local printer has received an order for 60,000 copies which shows how extensive is the circulation intended to be given to this slanderous and infamous production. The leaflet is headed with the words of Mr. Gladstone, "Remember Mitchelstown.—W. E. Gladstone." Then follow these words, "In memory of the massacre of Mitchelstown by Balfour's bullets, bayonets, and batons." Then follow these words, "Joseph Chamberlain and John Bright, Liberal renegades and traitors to freedom, stand condemned by the nations of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales with being the authors of this foul and cruel deed." You will observe to what use the language of Mr. Gladstone is here applied, and how ready are his followers to adopt any cry or any charge he may make to excite the passions of ignorant men against the Government he wishes to supplant, and which he is passionately labouring to succeed. Surely the tactics I ask you to expose will meet with general condemnation amongst your readers and your countrymen. I can hardly hope that the Liberal Gladstonian papers will insert this letter from your columns, for this infamous leaflet will teach a lesson to all who read it of the depth of degradation into which the Liberal party is being rapidly forced by its alliance with the promoters and leaders of the rebel movement in Ireland—Yours very truly,

John Bright.

The best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

COLLAPSE OF COUNT MITKIEWICZ' GRAND SCHEME.

The Tientsin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Chinese Government has definitely withdrawn from the agreement entered into between Li Hung Chang and an American syndicate for the establishment of a Chinese-American bank in China. A correspondent of the *Times* examines at considerable length the value of the concessions said to have been obtained by Count Mitkiewicz. It will hardly be credited, he says, after all the noise on the subject, that the Count has got what is not worth having, and what the Chinese had no power to give, and that he has paid—or rather promised to pay—a very high price for it:—

The following are the concessions which Count Mitkiewicz has actually obtained:—(1) the exclusive right to introduce and work a particular telephone in the treaty ports of China; (2) the right to establish an American or American-Chinese bank, (3) in return he undertakes to obtain for the Chinese Government as much money as they require in silver at 3 per cent.; and (4) to lend Li HungChang money without interest. As to the scope of the bank and its relations with the ChineseGovernment absolutely nothing is fixed, though there are vague promises of the "When-the-time-comes we-shall-see" order. Now, the Chinese have no right whatever to either grant or withhold the first; the settlements in the treaty ports are extra-territorialized; the Chinese can prevent no one from setting up any telephone he likes, nor can they authorize any one to set it up; for they gave up their authority over these places by treaty so completely that it is doubtful whether they could carry a telegraph-line across one of the settlements themselves without the consent of the Consuls or of the municipal authority, if there is one. Count Mitkiewicz, or A or B, X or Y, could go into any settlement in China to-morrow and set up a telephone without Chinese consent, and Chinese permission would avail them as little as it would in London if the Consuls objected. No. 1, then, is a mere superfluity; the Chinese have no power to give it, and the alleged gift alters no one's position, not even that of Count Mitkiewicz. The same remarks apply to the second concession. Any man or body of men can establish a bank in the treaty ports, as he or they could establish a butcher's or a baker's shop. Chinese permission is not required for that, nor could Chinese opposition prevent it. It is the right secured to the subjects and citizens of all the treaty Powers by treaty. Thirdly, Count Mitkiewicz has obtained the privilege of lending the Chinese money, in silver, at 3 per cent., and Li Hung Shang without interest. He is welcome to the privilege. The Chinese have been paying 6, 8, and 9 per cent.; 3 per cent. is therefore a distinct saving. They cannot obtain a silver loan at any price from reputable financial houses (the recent trifling loans of a quarter and half a million sterling need not be taken into account), owing to the fluctuations in the value of silver, which would make such a loan a highly speculative one, and for the same reason the Chinese wish to avoid a gold loan, which they would have to repay in gold purchased with silver, which would probably be enormously depreciated. China could have a gold loan floated in London to-morrow by corporations or firms of the very highest credit, but she wants a car which will be paid in silver; and here comes a gentleman from America who not only offers to give her all the silver she wants but to do so at 3 per cent.

Count Mitkiewicz, then, has obtained, in regard to his telephone and bank, the rights which every one of us has got, and in regard to the loan he has the right to lend the Chinese money on utterly impossible terms.

If the positive results of his mission are insignificant and worthless, the Chinese having given him absolutely nothing that they had the power to withhold, his hopes are stupendous and startling. There is no paltry 3 per cent. there, no simple banks or telephones; we are at once transferred into the atmosphere of hundreds of millions of money, thousands of miles of railway, the financing of an army and navy, of the imperial and provincial administration of China, a currency, metallic and paper, for over 300 millions of persons. For all this there is absolutely not a syllable of authority; it is pure fiction; the Chinese have bound themselves in no single respect to the count or to his projected bank; the railways, coinage, etc., are mere figments of the imagination. They are inventions, and inventions of a clumsy and ignorant kind.

The correspondent examines the whole scheme in detail to show the correctness of his estimate. One thing, he says, the Count may be congratulated upon—that is, having secured two live Chinese mandarins to exhibit in the United States as evidence of his enormous concessions; only they are there for quite a different purpose—namely, to get the money which he promised. In concluding, the correspondent says:—

It would be passing strange if men like Count Eugene Mitkiewicz could compete for the business of the Chinese Government against an institution of wealth and repute like (say) the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the directors and managers of which have passed their lives in business in China and have obtained the confidence of Chinese statesmen. The same remark applies to the New Oriental, Chartered Mercantile, Chartered, and other banks, to Messrs. Jardine Matheson, and many other eminent firms. These have not been disturbed by the absurd stories of "the capture of China," for they know that China is not so easily captured.

THE EMIN BEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

From information received at Zanzibar on the 6th ult., it appears that the news of the approach of Mr H. M. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha has spread among all the tribes in the vicinity of the Albert Nyanza, causing great excitement, especially in Uganda, where the war with the neighbouring people of Unyoro still continued. M'Wanga, who was fighting in the country to the south of the Albert Nyanza, had sent messengers to Emin Pasha to make inquiries about the European expedition of which he had heard. This fact is considered in Zanzibar as very important, inasmuch as it is thought to indicate that M'Wanga who has been greatly weakened in his resources for some time past is seeking to win over the support of Emin Pasha, who could thus by dexterous negotiation extend his influence in that quarter. The first result of Mr. Stanley's expedition will therefore be the pacification of Uganda or Unyoro, Emin Pasha, it is announced, has decided to send out two expeditions of ten men each to meet Mr. Stanley. As he does not know from what direction the relief expedition will approach Wadelai, one of these parties will proceed to the southern extremity of the Albert Nyanza, and endeavour to learn whether Mr. Stanley is advancing in that direction, and at what point he left the Congo. The other will go to M'Hagi, a military post of Emin Pasha, situated half-way down the western shore of the lake, and will advance westwards across the Blue Mountains.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J E Baker, B,
Col H Chapman, BSC.
Col J A Richmond, MSC.
Maj L A T McCudden, MSC.
Surg T H Pope, M.
Surg M H Smith, M.
Col R M Lloyd, Bo S C.
Capt A Keene, R Art.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H E M James, BSC, Furlough extended to Jan 22, 1888.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN BELFAST.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, accompanied by Mr. Jesse Collings, travelled from Birmingham to Belfast, on Tuesday, Oct. 11. He was received on the route and at his destination with a great amount of enthusiasm. In the evening Mr. Chamberlain was entertained to a banquet in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, by the Liberal Unionist Committee. A very large company sat down to dinner, and the galleries were filled with ladies. Sir Edward Porter Cowan, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Antrim, presided. Professor Tyndall wrote from the snow-covered peak of an Alpine mountain, saying that Mr. Chamberlain has withstood the greatest danger, military despotism alone excepted, which could beset a democratic State—the bowing of a nation's neck to a dictator, who joins with an undeveloped conscience a supple tongue, and in whom the wisdom of the statesman has yielded to the ambition of the demagogue.

THE BREAKING DOWN OF PARTY BARRIERS.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the toast of "Our distinguished guest," said :—

I suppose many of those who greeted me in the street to-day—possibly even the majority—have differred from me on previous occasions, and upon many question of political controversy. I have not changed those opinions one jot. (Loud cheers.) I am not here to claim applause on false pretences; and I say at once that I shall be very glad when the opportunity again arises, when I may once more do battle for both the authorised and the unauthorised programmes. (Cheers and laughter.) I rejoice to think that one result of the trials through which we are passing will be, at all events in the case of Unionists, to break down the old party barriers and to bring us closer together—to induce a spirit of mutual respect and consideration. (Cheers.) The formation of the Unionist party in the House of Commons has already shown that Liberals and Radicals, without giving up one jot of their opinions, can yet show themselves to be duly sensible of their Imperial responsibility, while Conservatives and Tories have cordially joined with us in measures of progressive and beneficent legislation. (Cheers.) And although I fear that it would be absolutely impossible for any man to bridge over the gulf between Separatist and Unionist, between Loyalist and Parnellite, yet I will at least undertake that on our side we will conduct the discussion without violence and without illegality. (Cheers.)

THE OBJECTS OF HIS VISIT.

I have had two objects in view in making this visit to Ulster; and I will state them frankly at the outset. In the first place I have wished for the opportunity of addressing the people of Ulster on the effect upon their Imperial interests of the great constitutional change which was proposed in the first place by the avowed enemies of the United Kingdom, and which has now unfortunately been adopted by the leader of a great portion of the Liberal party. I wanted in the second place, and as the second object of my visit, to do something to direct public attention in Great Britain to the claims and position of the minority in Ireland—(hear, hear)—to all the curious development which has been brought about by the introduction of the Home Rule Bill. (Cheers.) There is nothing to my mind so surprising—I would even say so unnatural—as the neglect the apathy, and the ignorance which a large portion of the Liberal party in England and Scotland have shown as to the honest rights the just and proper claims of their co-religionists and fellow-countrymen. (Loud cheers.)

THE RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY IN IRELAND.

Let us just look at the simple facts of the case. Ireland has a population of about 5 millions. Of that number 3 millions, or it may be 3½ millions desire a great experiment, which is strenuously resisted by the remainder. (Hear, hear.) But this minority of 1½ or 2 millions is not an ordinary minority. It is a minority which includes almost all the cultivated intelligence of the country. (Hear, hear.) It includes the greatest part of its enterprise and a large proportion of its wealth. (Cheers.) It embraces, almost to a man, the Protestant population. (Renewed cheers.) It includes every one of Scottish or English birth or descent. (Cheers.) It is connected, therefore, by ties of race, and religion and sympathy, with the greater nation of which it is proud to form a part. (Hear, hear.) It is loyal and law-abiding. It boasts of its share in the history of the United Kingdom, every page of whose annals has been illustrated by the valour and genius of your citizens. (Cheers.) I am not going to pursue the comparison. It would be invidious to contrast the composition and character of the majority. (Laughter.) But I ask myself—how comes it that a minority so important in its numbers, so influential, entitled to so much respect from the nature and character of its claims, is actually put aside and treated as of no account in the discussion of proposals by which it is to transfer its allegiance to domination which it has good reason to dread and distrust, while the noisy claim of the majority—a bare majority—is suffered to pass as the only true views of Ireland? (Loud cheers.)

WHAT THE REPRESENTATION OF ULSTER SHOULD BE.

It is possible that careless observers may argue from the predominant majority of disloyalty in the House of Commons that there is only an insignificant minority of the other side in the country; and as that is a matter of very great importance, I have been following an illustrious example, and I have been pursuing some studies in the science of political meteorology. (Laughter and cheer.) I have been investigating some of the elections; and certainly, I have come to some conclusions which go far to modify the result of a cursory inspection of the returns. I find, in the first place, that in Ulster in 1886, 26 seats were contested, with the result that 13 Parnellites and 13 Loyalists were returned; but that the votes given for the 13 Parnellites were 73,000, while the votes given for the 13 Unionists were 89,000. (Cheers.) So that with a majority of the Unionists of 20 per cent., there was actually a tie in the result of the election. Well, then, I find that the total electorate of Ulster averages 8084 electors for each of its thirty-three seats; but the average electorate for the rest of Ireland averages only 6987. In other words, seven Nationalist supporters in the South of Ireland count for as good as eight Loyalists in the province of Ulster. Well, let us go a step further from this. If Ulster were treated as the rest of Ireland is, and if it returned its members in proportion to the numbers of the voters, then Ulster would have 38 members, of whom 21 would be Loyalists and 17 Parnellites, instead of the present arrangement, in which, with a majority of Loyalist votes, there is a minority of Loyalist members. Now, I really think that is a matter which requires a little explanation and attention. It appears to me that there may even be a suspicion of "Gerrymandering" in these figures, and that, at all events the loyal people of Ulster ought not to rest until there has been such a revision of the distribution of political power as would, in all events, give them their fair share and their fair proportion of the returns to Parliament.

FIGURES FOR MR. GLADSTONE'S CONSIDERATION.

And now, turning to the whole of Ireland, I find that, in 1885, 70 seats were contested by Parnellites and Loyalists. I leave out of account a certain number of seats which were contested between Liberals and Conservatives, and one seat contested between two Parnellites. But, taking the seats in which there was a square fight between the Unionists and the Parnellites, I find that the votes given were 297,000 Parnellites and 80,000 Unionists, or about 3½ to 1. But the members returned were 65 to 5 or 13 to 1. Then, in 1886 twenty-two seats were contested. The votes were 96,000 Parnellites and 98,000 Loyalists, or a slight majority of Loyalists. And yet for these same seats the return shows 19 Parnellites and 13 Loyalists. A majority of six in the seats went to the Parnellites, while the Unionists had a majority of 2000 in the votes. Lastly, I find that in 1885 the number of Parnellite votes polled was only half the number of the electors on the register in the constituencies contested. Yet the party which only commands half the total number of the votes of the electorate is able to return five-sixths of the members of Parliament. Now, I think you will agree with me that there is very considerable importance to be attached to these figures. You will remember that Mr. Gladstone has himself told us again and again that he was led to give up the whole programme upon which he had fought the election of 1885, and to undertake this vexed question of Home Rule by the fact that 86 Parnellite members in favour of Home Rule were returned to the Parliament of 1886. Now, if that party had had only its proper proportion, it would have had 60, or at most 65 members, and in that case it is highly probable, according to his own statement, that Mr Gladstone would not have destroyed the Liberal party and endangered the Union between the three kingdoms. (Loud cheers.)

THE MAJORITY ARGUMENT PUSHED TOO FAR.

I call public attention to the fact that such a minority as that to which I have referred—whether it is fairly represented in Parliament or not—cannot be neglected in the settlement of a question in which it has a vital interest. (Loud cheers.) I shall be told to-morrow that these calculations are altogether unimportant, because they leave untouched the undoubted fact that at present there is a majority in Ireland in favour of Home Rule; and it is said that, according to the good old Liberal principle, majorities must rule, whether they are large majorities or small ones. If that referred only to matters of ordinary legislation. I should be very glad to adopt and accept it. But I cannot held thinking that our opponents push the argument too far. You may remember that, in the American constitution, which has recently been the object of almost unqualified eulogy by Mr. Gladstone, although all subjects of ordinary legislation are left to be decided by a bare majority, the constitution itself is treated as a solemn compact. It is a treaty, and a treaty which can't be altered, even in the slightest particular, without what practically means the general assent of all the governed. (Cheers).

THE IMPORTANCE OF ULSTER'S POSITION.

The claim, then, for the minority in Ireland is that, at least, it shall have a veto upon any settlement that may be proposed in this matter affecting its dearest interest, and of which it tremendously disapproves. (Cheers). In any case, I am convinced that Ulster will have an important part in the future discussion of this subject. (Hear, hear.) It cannot be put aside; and if, as I fear it is likely, we are called upon once more to resist proposals for the disintegration of the Empire, it is Ulster that will hold the key of the position. (Loud cheers.) The responsibility is great. The obligation is onerous. But the honour is signal, and marked. It will not be for the first time in our history that Ulster has played this distinguished part. Once before nearly 200 years ago, in a remote corner of Ulster and behind the walls of Derry, a few brave and resolute men rolled back the tide and saved Ireland from a thraldom worse than any foreign tyranny. (Cheers.) Their heroism lives still in your history. It burns in your hearts. And if once more the issue which they for a time decided has to be faced and settled, I believe the men of Ulster will shrink from no necessary sacrifice, but make every effort to preserve and maintain the privileges and rights which their ancestors won for them. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THE TRADE OF KARACHI.

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE, in a letter to the *Times* on its recent article on "the Past and Future of Karachi," says :—

As compared with Bombay, which enjoys an old-established and flourishing trade with Europe, China, and America, and is, in addition, the seat of Government and the centre of the cotton trade and manufacture of India, Kurrachee suffers under the disadvantage of being a young and struggling port, destitute of local capital and manufactures, and far removed from the seat of Government. To compensate for its inferiority in these respects, and to stimulate the revival of its trade, the improvement in the communication with the interior must suffice to afford a very distinct and substantial advantage both in respect of time and distance, not only over the existing route *via* the Indus Valley, but also over the connexion between Upper India and the rival port of Bombay.

The remedy proposed for the disabilities under which the trade of Kurrachee is languishing, as stated in the article under notice, is a railway from Hyderabad to Omerkote, in Scinde, and from Omerkote to Pachpadra, in the Jodhpore district, where it would connect with the existing Rajpootana system of railways on the narrow gauge.

The narrow or metre gauge system of railways has already done much good in India, and in the future it may be usefully extended in outlying provinces where the communications serve local interests only; but the inconvenience of break of gauge is a fatal objection to its further adoption for trunk lines of railway in connection with the main arteries of the Empire which have already been constructed on the broad or standard gauge, and it is now conceded that, taking into account the great and permanent fall in the price of rails in the last few years, the extension of the narrow gauge system (originally adopted on the score of economy) to main lines of communication is no longer warranted, especially where the transport of troops and military stores is concerned. The military and political importance of the proposed line of communication is not overstated in the article in *The Times* of the 26th ult.; indeed, if space permitted, much might be added on the same subject.

The adoption of a connexion with the narrow-gauge system of railways in Rajpootana would involve the delay and inconvenience of double break of gauge (at Kotri and Delhi) in the case of all through traffic between Kurrachee and the Punjab. It is true that the through traffic between Bombay and the Punjab is also carried on subject to the same disadvantage (at Saharmati and Delhi); but two blacks do not make a white. In point of fact, in busy times the existing Rajpootana narrow-gauge lines are inadequate for the trade with Bombay, and this fact is sufficient to demonstrate the inexpedience of proposing to make Kurrachee dependent an the same inefficient means of communication.

The only proper and in the long run, the most economical means of affording the necessary connexion is by an independent standard gauge line from Kotri, on the Indus Valley Railway, opposite Hyderabad, *via* Omerkote and Jodhpore direct to Delhi, which would reduce the distance between Kurrachee and Delhi to 720 miles, thus placing that most important mart 168 miles nearer the seaboard than it is at present, and reducing the distance of other neighbouring trade centres in like proportion.

It is remarkable that the aspirations of a comparatively small trading community should first have drawn attention to a line of communication which is of the highest importance to our Indian Empire, and which, owing to Kurrachee being 200 miles nearer to Suez than Bombay is, must become the mail route between Europe and Upper India. No doubt the special character of the works involved, and the supposed difficulty in constructing and working a line of railway over a more or less desert tract and the absence of local traffic, accounts for this important route having been so long neglected; but there is no case of improvement in communications so specially within the province of railways to effect as the bridging of deserts, of which the Cairo and Suez line was the first and the Russian Transcaspian Railway is the latest instance. And now that a low cost of construction and a valuable through traffic with Delhi and the upper provinces is assured for the proposed line, it would be a fatal mistake to block the route by a makeshift indirect connexion with the already overtaxed narrow-gauge railway system of Rajpootana.

AN IRISH HUNTING STUD POISONED.

A DASTARDLY outrage was committed on Saturday night, Oct. 8, at Clonsilla House, County Dublin. The entire hunting stud of Captain Steed was poisoned. The thirty-eight horses which compose the stud were fed as usual on Saturday evening. During the night one of them died. On Sunday, Captain Steed dispatched a message to Dublin for Mr. J. M'Kenny, V S, Stephens Green. Mr. M'Kenny on his arrival at Clonsila examined the stud, and found that all the horses were suffering more or less, the symptoms being those of poison. He returned to Dublin for medicine, and brought back with him Messrs. Lambert, V.S. and Allen, V.S. Both gentlemen concurred in Mr. M'Kenny's opinion that the horses had been poisoned. Every possible means of counteracting the poison was applied. In spite of all efforts, ten of the horses have already died and the condition of the others is considered exceedingly precarious. The police have been communicated with, and are investigating the matter. Messrs. M'Kenny, Lambert and Allen believe that the poisoning of the horses was a malicious act. The stud was a very valuable one, and had been selected by Captain Steed with the greatest care. The poison, it is supposed, was put into a large boiler from which the horses were fed. Some of the bran which was left by the horses on Sunday morning was given to a fowl, with the result of almost immediate death. The food has been sent to Sir Charles Cameries Cameron for analysis. Eight more of the horses may die at any moment. Those which have already succumbed died in great agony. The greatest indignation was excited in the district when the intelligence of the dastardly act spread. Clonsilla House was visited on Sunday and Monday by many inhabitants of the locality, chiefly farmers, who expressed the greatest sympathy with Captain Steed, who is exceedingly popular. The animal which bore the messenger to Dublin for Mr. M'Kenny, a beautiful cob pony belonging to Mrs. Steed, died immediately after returning to Clonsilla. It had taken but a very small portion of the bran mash.

A GUEST AT THE EMIR OF BOKHARA'S PALACE.

THE correspondent of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti* has published an account of his reception by the Emir of Bokhara. He describes the interior of the palace as being very simple, luxuriousness being only shown in costly carpets and the presence of a large staff of servants. The walls are not decorated. In the audience hall there were two wardrobes, with mirrors, and in one corner a marble statue of Psyche. A long table occupied the centre of the dining-room, covered with a red silk tablecloth. Lackeys in turbans served the Bokharan visitors with green tea in china cups, and the Russian guests were treated to black tea in tumblers. After tea dinner was served, consisting of soup, meat, and eggs. The Emir, on ascending the throne, disposed of all the valuables bequeathed him by his father, including presents from the Russian Court. The purchasers were rich local Jews, who bought the articles at a very low price. The correspondent states that it is not of rare occurrence to see watches set in diamonds and parts of enamelled services in the bazaar and in private hands offered for sale at comparatively low prices.

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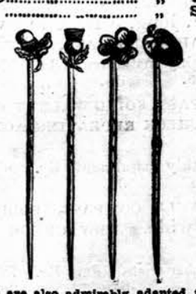

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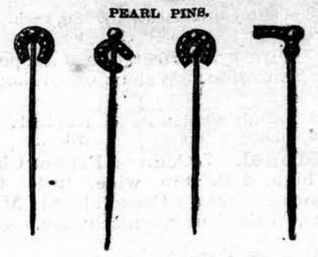

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We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

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OEDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS
SWELLINGS GENERALLY
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HEAT LUMPS
BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle, I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases of every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester.
10th January, 1887.
D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post.

C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET. 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction.

JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

SIR,—I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December, 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.

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Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars,

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ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
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ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical brass bound and screwed. Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, Cash Rs. 1,000.
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